The Chicago Tribune.

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NEW YORK.

Review of the Stock, Money, Gold, and Grain Markets.

Continued Excitement Over the Abortion Business.

Rosenzweig to be Indicted on Tuesday—Verdict in the Post Case.

Dinner to Richard T. Colburn, Given by Journalists.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

New York, Sept. 8.—Affairs on the Stock Exchange were unsettled, a sharp decline taking place in Hannibal and St. Joseph common stock from 78 to 71, which affected temporarily the whole market. Erie declined from 33 to 33⅜; New York Central from 102⅞ to 102⅝; Lake Shore from 114⅜ to 113⅞; Pacific Mail from 58¼ to 57; and Union Pacific from 33¼ to 30⅞. There was an active business transacted in Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Erie, Western Union, and Hannibal & St. Joseph common stock. The recovery of the market and its general appearance favor the opinion that the decline to-day was engineered for the purpose of inciting the bears to sell short. The market closed steady.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy throughout the day, at 2 to 3 per cent on call.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was steady. Central Pacific bonds were strong at 103⅞ to 103⅝, and the domestic demand for them is increasing. Union Pacific securities closed as follows: Gold bonds, 90⅛ to 90¼; land grants, 85¼ to 85¾; incomes, 84⅛ to 84¼; stock, 30 to 30⅛.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was steadier, and became weak at the closing, owing to the high lending rates for gold. Prime bankers' 60 days' sterling bills ranged from 108¾ to 109⅛.

THE GOLD MARKET

was active, opening at 113⅜, advancing to 113⅝, declining to 113⅛, and closing at 3 p.m. at 113⅜. The rates paid for borrowing were 3-64 to 1-32 per cent and flat, and for carrying, 2 and 3 per cent. After the board adjourned, the quotations were 113⅜ to 113⅝ at the close.

DRY GOODS.

The leading dry goods jobbers to-day were turning out a large quantity of goods. Domestic prints are selling freely; also flannels and other woollen goods. Foreign dress goods are active, and desirable styles are rather scarce, the importers selling considerable amounts of goods. Prices were firm, but they seem to have reached their highest point.

BREADSTUFFS.

There was an excited market for flour to-day, and prices advanced 10@25c per barrel, with sales aggregating not far from 20,000 barrels. The common and medium grades of State and Western flour were in brisk demand for export and the home trade, and with a supply wholly inadequate to the wants of buyers, prices were forced up, although none but the most pressing orders were executed—mostly at $6.00 for good shipping extras, and $5.50 for superfine. The medium and better grades were also in demand, and firmer.

The wheat market opened excited, with 3c advance paid, but under a further advance in ocean freights, and continued depression in exchange, together with the diversion of the attention of shippers, the improvement was almost wholly lost. Sales, part to arrive, foot up about 300,000 bushels.

Corn was in brisk demand for export and speculation, and closed strong, at 2c advance.

[To the Associated Press.]

A SWORD FOR GENERAL UHRICH.

New York, Sept. 8.—The Alsatians of this city recently contributed $1,000 for the purchase of a sword to be presented to General Uhrich, the heroic defender of Strasbourg.

THE ABORTION BUSINESS.

Bills of indictment against Rosenzweig, the abortionist, have now been found before the grand jury. The District Attorney, for good and sufficient reasons, not necessary to be made public, will not send up the indictments till next Tuesday. No unnecessary delay will be permitted, and [illegible] next week Rosenzweig will have justice done him.

THE POST ABORTION.

The inquest in the case of Emily A. Post was brought to a close to-day. The jury rendered the following verdict: That the death of Emily A. Post was superinduced by brutal and inhuman treatment received at the hands of Dr. Perry and Madame Van Buskirk, [illegible] The father, mother, and brother of Miss Post have been held to answer by the Coroner.

The excitement about abortion continues. According to the highest medical authority, criminal abortion not only prevails to an enormous extent in New York, but is steadily and rapidly increasing, and the worst statistics of the city are surpassed by those of Boston. One woman in Boston has testified verbally and by her ledger to having procured over 20,000 abortions [illegible]. The newspaper press here are discussing the matter in all its bearings [illegible]

STEWART'S NEW HOUSE.

A. T. Stewart's new Fifth avenue house is completed at last, and is described as much the finest mansion in America. With furniture, pictures, etc., it will cost about $3,000,000.

THE INTERNATIONALES

held a meeting here on Wednesday evening, and passed resolutions deploring the death of Karl Marx, the European leader of the Workingmen's Society.

DINNER TO RICHARD T. COLBURN.

The journalistic friends of Richard T. Colburn gave him a dinner this evening, at the Astor House, to congratulate him on the honorable acquittal of [illegible] in the late Buffenbarger trial. Representatives of leading journals were present. The congratulations to Mr. Colburn were of the most cordial character, and the sincerest sympathy was expressed with Mr. and Mrs. Colburn in their late sorrow.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOILER TESTS.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Some time since the steamer Rake exploded her boilers near the mouth of Cape Fear River. A convention of steamboat inspectors was then held, and the report of the investigation, yesterday, forwarded to Supervising Inspector Belknap. From this it appeared that the cause of the accident was attributable to the fact that the engineer was kept engaged four consecutive hours by the pilot in answering signals. Accordingly Belknap will shortly issue instructions to all engineers of steamboats that they are in all cases, and under all circumstances, to apply proper tests to boilers at regular intervals, even though in so doing they will be compelled to disobey pilot signals. The penalty for the non-observance of this regulation will be the forfeiture of license.

ACTIONS AGAINST REVENUE DELINQUENTS.

The Attorney General has issued instructions to District Attorneys of the various United States Courts which hold full sessions to immediately institute suits against all Revenue Collectors who are deficient in their accounts, or have a balance charged against them.

THE MEXICAN OUTRAGES.

Senor Mariscal, the Mexican Minister at this point, has long been an earnest advocate for establishing a telegraph line between Indianola and Brownsville, so that there might be uninterrupted telegraphic communication between the Mexican capital and Washington. He has always maintained that such a project would be highly instrumental in preserving a good understanding between the sister republics. Inasmuch as the carrying out of this plan presupposed appropriations of money on the part of the American Congress, the Senor has never made much headway in perfecting this scheme. He states that if this line were in operation now the Gulf outrages would long since have been apologized for, and his government would have learned of the affair in time to have tendered some assistance, etc., in capturing the offenders. As it is, nothing has been received by the Legation from Mexico, and the Minister threatens to disclaim any responsibility on the part of the government for these attacks. He says it has long been the intention of the Mexican authorities to thoroughly police both the Pacific coast and Gulf, but, unfortunately, internal dissensions paralyzed the efforts of the government, and made it a financial impossibility to institute any such protective measures.

[To the Associated Press.]

INFANTRY RECRUITS.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service, Western Division, has been ordered to send 200 recruits to Omaha, for assignment to the Thirteenth Infantry, and 200 to Fort Leavenworth, for assignment to the Third Infantry.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed the following named Postmasters: J. W. Paterson, Humboldt, Kan.; William Welton, Iowa Falls, Ia.; E. N. McAlister, Champaign, Ill.; J. H. Taylor, Bozeman, Montana.

BAWDY HOUSES TO BE BROKEN UP.

The Judge of the Police Court, Superintendent of Police, and the District Attorney had a conference to-day and determined to break up all bawdy houses, after giving the proprietors notice requiring them to cease their business, under penalty of arrest and prosecution.

PERSONAL.

Admiral Lee, commanding the Gulf Squadron, arrived here to-day.

Secretary Robeson left Washington, this morning, for Portsmouth, N. H.

Blacque Bey, Turkish Minister, has returned with his family to Washington, after an absence of 17 months in his own country.

War Department Weather Report.

Chicago, Sept. 8—11 p. m.—War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of commerce:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Change in last 24 hours.	Thermometer.	Change in last 24 hours.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	State of weather.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SW	Fr'sh	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Br'sk	Cl'dy
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	Fr'sh	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SE	Br'sk	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SE	Gen'l	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NW	Br'sk	Cl'dy
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	Fr'sh	Fair
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SW	Fr'sh	Hazy
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N	Light	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	Calm	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N	Fr'sh	Fair
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fr'sh	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fr'sh	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fr'sh	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NW	Gen'l	H'z'y
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen'l	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen'l	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fr'sh	Fair
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fr'sh	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen'l	Fair
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen'l	Fair

Office of the Chief of the Signal Service, Washington, Sept. 8.—The barometer continues [illegible] Pacific coast, and has fallen decidedly [illegible] to Lake Huron and northward. [illegible] probably exists north of [illegible]. The highest pressure, which was central in Michigan, has moved steadily southeastward, and is now over New Jersey. The centre of disturbance on the Georgia coast has moved to the east and northeast, and clouds, with northeast winds, prevail on the south Atlantic coast. Cloudy and threatening weather [illegible] cleared away in the Southern States. Clear weather, with northerly winds and falling temperature, have continued in the Middle, Eastern and Gulf States. Southerly winds, with increasing cloudiness, are reported from Missouri to Lake Superior.

PROBABILITIES.

Brisk southerly winds will probably continue on the upper lakes to-night, with cloudy and threatening weather, but little or no rain. Clear weather, with southerly winds, for the Gulf States, followed by cloudy weather on Saturday, and clear and pleasant for the Middle and Eastern States.

POLITICAL.

The Herald on the Iniquities of Tammany—Citizens' Committee of Seventy—Troubles of Tammany Candidates.

New York, Sept. 8.—The *Herald*, which has had but little to say on the Tammany frauds, in an editorial leader, to-day, thinks that the attacks in the press on New York officials are founded on personal spite and disappointment, and partly on business motives. It thinks that all the parties who have held sway in the city in the past year have been guilty of plunder, and that the present power of Tammany was attained through the co-operation of Republicans. It asks for the resignation of Tweed and Connolly; says that a crisis has come in city affairs in the history of Tammany which cannot be bridged over by expedients, and which the influence of party organizations cannot avert, and that a reorganization of political elements is demanded by the situation.

There are reports that the Citizens' Committee of Seventy has laid plans to get an injunction against the city authorities before the United States Circuit Court, in case there is a dissolution of the injunction by Judge Barnard on Monday next.

The decision of the Court of Appeals, referred to yesterday, it is thought will necessitate a new choice at the coming fall elections for Comptroller, Aldermen, Corporation Counsel, and other officials of minor consequence. Parties affected by the decision are commencing to get ready for the situation. Some of the Tammany aspirants for offices to be voted upon in the fall are already beginning to experience trouble. In the Sixth Ward Thos. J. Creamer appears to have presumed that the promise of his nomination for Senator by the Tammany leaders would, as a matter of course, secure his election, but it is now found that the strength of opposing candidates [illegible] the matter in doubt.

The action of the Committee of Seventy in excluding reporters is not received with favor. It is thought that the investigation of what are alleged to be secret frauds should have no secrecy about its own proceedings.

The Tammany Injunction.

New York, Sept. 8.—The excitement regarding the suit commenced against the city officials increases. To-day there is a great deal of speculation as to whether Judge Barnard will make the injunction perpetual when the case is up for argument on Monday. There is a probability that before that time a strong influence will be brought to bear upon the Judge, but it is believed he will remain firm against any argument, and will render a decision in accordance with what seems to be the popular will.

The *World* to-day, editorially speaking on the Barnard injunction, says: "It is to be remembered that the proceedings before the court were *ex parte*, the plaintiff alone having been heard in the application, and that the injunction holds only until Monday, when the defendants will be allowed a hearing, and be permitted to show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual." It regards the disability of the Comptroller to do certain things within the ensuing three days of small consequence. The temporary injunction is to be considered in the nature of a preliminary proceeding.

The *Tribune* this morning says: "Judge Barnard's action granting the preliminary injunction against Comptroller Connolly was not wholly unexpected. Tammany is becoming more dangerous as a friend than as an enemy, and the cry of its old supporters is getting to be, stand from under! Honest creditors of the city may suffer because Comptroller Connolly has already spent the city money in paying August claims. We believe that ten or twelve millions of outstanding bonds will depend upon the issue of these injunction suits." Mayor Hall, in an interview yesterday, said: "The granting of the injunction was one of Judge Barnard's stereotyped jokes, because all the bonds authorized, excepting those of the Viaduct Railroad and the Croton Lake Improvement, have already been issued." The assault will be squarely met next Monday by Corporation Counsel O'Gorman, and other able lawyers, and we shall send to the Joint Committee, on Monday, the Comptroller's monthly statement of the condition of the county debt, together with its history. The object of the recent visit of Jones and O'Brien to Long Branch was to persuade the Municipal Government to be in such a state of disorder as to lay the foundation for calling upon the General Government to interfere and appoint a provisional Mayor. Hall asserts his intention to fill out his present term of office, and run again, and let the people pass judgment upon his administration.

Illinois Republican Association at Washington.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, Sept. 8.—That august combination which assumes to itself the high-sounding title of the Illinois State Republican Association, at its meeting last evening appointed a committee for the purpose of ascertaining the names of those at present employed in the departments from that State, [illegible] by whom appointed, and to report [illegible] next meeting, for the further action of the association. The members of this sovereign body propose to revolutionize things generally, but more particularly to make some clerical vacancies, which shall be filled by some of their own members. These State associations have been properly [illegible] combinations of weaklings, who endeavor to secure, through social influences and concord of action, those easy government positions which they individually could not obtain, [illegible]

Platform of the Republicans of New Jersey.

New York, Sept. 8.—The New Jersey Republican Convention adopted resolutions renewing pledges of fidelity to the Republican party; endorsing the Fifteenth Amendment as just in theory and ennobling in practice, and opposing any attempt to blot it from the record; [illegible] pledged to economy in expenditures of public money, to good faith in the payment of the public debt, to the careful fostering of all branches of trade and industry, to wholesome laws, a pure and learned judiciary, and an upright administration of the government, both State and National; supporting Grant's administration in the warmest terms, and declaring in favor of such reform in the civil service as to make appointment to office dependent on fitness and character, and allowing removals for cause only.

Meeting of Sunday-Law Germans at Cleveland.

Cleveland, Sept. 8.—Last evening, pursuant to call, there assembled at Brainard's Hall a meeting of citizens of German birth and descent who oppose the repeal of the Sunday and temperance laws. The attendance was large. Addresses were made by prominent German editors and ministers, and resolutions adopted favoring the objects of the meeting.

O'Donovan Rossa—The New Jersey Nominations.

New York, Sept. 8.—The friends of O'Donovan Rossa held a meeting to-night, and nominated him as an independent candidate for Register of the City and County of New York. Rossa accepted.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting in Jersey City ratified the State nominations. General Kilpatrick made a speech fully supporting the nomination of Walsh for Governor.

Indiana Republican State Central Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Sept. 8.—The Republican Central Committee met here to-day, and was in session for some time. Matters of party interests were discussed, and an adjournment taken until October 1. No final steps were taken of any kind.

The California Governor-Elect.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 8.—This city being the former home of Newton Booth, the Governor-elect of California, there is great rejoicing among his old friends and neighbors over the news of his splendid success in the California canvass. Last night and this morning many citizens have called upon his venerable parents to congratulate them on the happy event.

MINNESOTA.

The Pioneer Lottery—Thieving Sioux—Report by the Surveyor General.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, Sept. 8.—Nothing is likely to come of the attempt of the grand jury to indict the proprietors of the *Pioneer* newspaper for lottery practices. The citizens who supported the drawing, and were brought before the grand jury to testify, refused to criminate themselves, and no evidence was obtained. The matter will probably drop.

Reports have been in circulation, for some time, that a large war party of thieving Sioux, numbering 1,800 lodges, had assembled on Yellowstone River, for the purpose of stopping the progress of the Northern Pacific R. R. engineers, under charge of General Rosser, who left this city last week, with a military force of 800 soldiers and a battery of Gatling guns. Late intelligence from the Indian country represents that the war party is largely overestimated, and that, probably, it will only prove troublesome in the way of thieving, as it is not strong enough to attack this party.

The Surveyor General of this State has just completed and forwarded to Washington his report of operations for the fiscal year ending June 30. The total number of acres surveyed and platted since the last annual report is 23,607,794. Besides about 1,300,000 acres surveyed which have not been platted. The total number of acres previously reported was 23,921,036, making in all [illegible] acres surveyed and platted in this State, embracing over half the area of the State. The surveyors are still going on. When the season closes, a total of 40,677,240 acres will have been surveyed since July 1, 1870, which will furnish surveys of all that part of the State south of a line one mile east from Georgetown, on the Red River, to Lake Superior.

WISCONSIN.

The Chippewa Dells Investigation—Auroral Display.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 8.—A list is published of 100 witnesses up to this date examined by the Legislative Committee appointed to examine into the charges of bribery and corruption in connection with the Chippewa Dells Improvement. The committee say they are taking the greatest pains to get at the facts [illegible] as possible, and [illegible] justify the proprietors [illegible] as nearly as can be ascertained, the evidence of successful corruption is very small. The principal witness to-day was Hon. J. A. [illegible], of Chippewa, the leading member of the Assembly against the bill. Some twenty-five or thirty more witnesses will be examined, and it is expected to complete taking testimony next week.

There was a brilliant display of Northern lights last night, which, at about 10 o'clock, took the form of a cross, extending from north, south, and east to west.

Cattle Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY.

Albany, Sept. 8.—Beeves—Receipts, 5,300; quality better than last week, embracing fine Ohio and Illinois. The market opens very quiet, and but few sales were made. Prices are steady at an advance of ¼@½c on medium; no improvement on higher grades. [illegible]

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 11,000. The quality of both is better. [illegible]

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Sept. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, [illegible] head. Shipped to Chicago, 5 cars (175 head). To St. Louis, 17 cars (532 head). Sales, 25 calves at $5 per cwt.

FOREIGN.

Close of the Second Imperial Conference.

Rossel Sentenced to Military Degradation and Death.

The Proposal of the Lower California Company Under Consideration at Versailles.

Austria.

Salzburg, Sept. 8.—The Emperors William and Francis Joseph, parted, this morning, warm friends, and the former has left for Munich, where he visits the King of Bavaria.

Salzburg, Sept. 7.—The conference between the Emperors William, of Germany, and Francis Joseph, of Austria, yesterday, at this place, was of a most friendly character. The people availed themselves of the event to have a gala day. A grand dinner was given. There is also a grand illumination on the surrounding hills.

Vienna, Sept. 8.—The government will probably have a large majority in the newly elected Reichsrath.

Great Britain.

London, Sept. 8.—Field Marshal Von Blumenthal and Count Von Alten have arrived in London as witnesses, on behalf of the German Government, of the autumn manoeuvres of the British armies in Berkshire. Each of the nations of Europe has, it appears, been invited to send two military officers to observe the evolutions of the troops.

Right Hon. George J. Goschen, in a speech in reply to a toast at the cutlers' feast at Sheffield, last evening, uttered a protest against the prevalent habit of self-depreciation on the part of Englishmen.

One hundred and twenty Norwegian engineers have arrived at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Cork papers to-day say that Mr. Butt, the Home Rule candidate for Parliament from Limerick, who was arrested for debt, has escaped from the custody of the bailiff.

The colliers in the Malton district are to receive an advance in wages of 10 per cent.

London, Sept. 8.—Returns show that the exports from Great Britain during August were unprecedented. The actual value of the goods which passed outward was £22,221,945, an increase of 30 per cent over the same month last year.

An affray between Catholics and Protestants occurred, yesterday, at Portadown, Ireland. No lives were lost.

Communication has been effected with the imprisoned miners of Wigan. The dead body of one of the victims has been brought to the surface. Others are known to be in so precarious a condition that hardly any hope is entertained for the preservation of any of their lives.

Queen Victoria is improving. She sat in the garden at Balmoral, yesterday.

The crops in the County of York have been damaged by storms.

The foot and mouth disease is spreading alarmingly among the cattle of Warwickshire.

The Prince of Wales has returned.

The steamship Russia, from New York, touched at Queenstown and proceeded to Liverpool. The Silesia, from New York, touched at Plymouth and proceeded to Hamburg. The Britannia, from New York, touched at Moville and proceeded to Glasgow.

London, Sept. 8.—There were 63 cases of foot and hoof disease in the County of Norfolk last week.

France.

Versailles, Sept. 8.—The trial of Rossel, before the court martial, terminated in conviction. The prisoner has been sentenced to military degradation and death.

The Budget Committee presented their report to the Assembly to-day. The estimated expenses for the fiscal year are as follows: Interest on the public debt, 733,000,000 francs; arrears and deficits, 673,000,000 francs; ordinary expenses, [illegible] francs; departmental expenses, 300,000,000 francs.

Paris, Sept. 8.—The *Journal des Debats*, to-day, says the difference between the French and Italian Governments are due to the interference of a delegate of the French Legation with the municipal envoys of the Italian Government who were engaged in the work of surveying the Roman convent. [illegible] Legation, instead of the Italian Court, and a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty is expected.

It is stated that Gambetta has undertaken the defence in the case of two members of the press [illegible]

Paris, Sept. 8.—The proposal of the Lower California Company to transport the Communist prisoners and form a colony with them on the Pacific Coast, has been referred to a committee, which will soon make its report.

The latest news from Algeria is favorable. The Beni Menacer tribe has submitted. The insurrection in the province of Algiers has been subdued, and the state of siege partially raised.

Versailles, Sept. 8.—An excited debate on Deputy Ravinel's bill, which lasted four days, closed this evening. The bill has assumed the form of a compromise, providing for the continuance of the Assembly at Versailles, and the removal of the Ministerial Departments to Paris; but the government opposed the paragraph proposing the transfer of the Ministries, and it was rejected. The bill as finally amended, was passed.

Paris, Sept. 8.—The Mayor of the town of Montauban has been suspended because he made preparations, despite the prohibition of the authorities, to celebrate the anniversary of the inauguration of the republic.

Mexico.

Panama, Sept. 8.—The United States Consul at Panama demands the immediate prosecution of General Herrera and others as pirates, for seizing the American merchant steamer Montijo, for revolutionary purposes.

Spain.

Madrid, Sept. 8.—King Amadeus has started from Valencia for Tortosa.

Subscriptions to the amount of £3,750 sterling have been raised in Spain for the purpose of erecting a monument to Marshal Prim.

Turkey.

Constantinople, Sept. 8.—The death of the Grand Vizier took place on Wednesday evening.

Constantinople, Sept. 8.—An official despatch from Constantinople says that Mahmoud Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier, to succeed Ali Pacha. He was formerly Governor of Smyrna, but recently Secretary of the Navy.

Germany.

Munich, Sept. 7.—Count Arnim, Catholic Representative from Bavaria to Rome, on whom the Catholic party of Germany have looked as a champion in their battle in behalf of the Holy See, has been chosen by Count Trauttmansdorff, who is a partisan of Dollinger. This nomination produces a feeling of deep discontent in the Vatican. The new Church party accept it as a signal of the triumph of their principles. Trauttmansdorff has always been hostile to France, especially during the late imperial rule.

Poland.

New York, Sept. 8.—A correspondent, writing under date of August 17, from Lemberg, in Poland, the ancient capital of that country, says a grand demonstration of the Alaric race had been held there, in commemoration of the anniversary of the dismemberment of the Kingdom. Delegations were present from every part of the country. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Some 30,000 people walked in the procession to a mound near the city to visit the Kopiec, an ancient memorial of the national humiliation. Many of the Russian authorities regarded the celebration with suspicion. The event is thought to have significance as an evidence of an outburst on the part of the people for the independence of Poland.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

On the Louisville & Nashville Road.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 8.—An accident to the Louisville & Nashville trains last night occurred at Randolph Station, seven miles from this city, the regular meeting place of the trains. The south-bound passenger train ran into the next to the rear coach of the train from Memphis and Nashville, as it was running into the side track, wrecking the last two cars. In the latter one person was killed and seven badly injured, two of whom will die before morning—Mr. Buchanan, from Asheville, N. C., and Dr. James Thomas, of Rome, Ga.; Mr. Griffith, of the Nashville *Union and American*, was also slightly injured. Surgeons were promptly ordered by the company, and every care was taken of the wounded.

Louisville, Sept. 8.—The most severely wounded by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad accident, last night, are now at the St. Joseph Infirmary. They are L. Brady, of Little Rock, Ark.; J. O. Kreffith, of the Nashville *Union and American*; James K. Stone, Washington County, Miss., severely injured in the head; W. W. Anderson, wounded in the head; Mrs. Cynthia D. Nicker, Hillsboro, Tenn.; James Welsh, Louisville. These are doing well, and in a fair way of recovery, their injuries not being regarded as very dangerous. Dr. James Thomas, of Rome, Ga., died at half-past 2 o'clock this morning. Mr. Buchanan, of Ashville, N. C., also died this morning.

Louisville, Sept. 8.—The Coroner summoned a jury, to-day, in the case of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad accident last night, but, after swearing in the jurors, adjourned till to-morrow. [illegible] was caused by the engineer of the south-bound train, before it got on the switch, not stopping his train in time. He said he whistled down brakes and reversed the engine sooner than usual, but the engine was a new and unusually large and heavy one, which he ran for the first time. The momentum carried the train considerably beyond the point at which it would have stopped under ordinary circumstances.

On the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Road.

New York, Sept. 8.—Six stock cars, with a caboose containing the mail, were left on the track of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at Bridgeville, [illegible] while the locomotive took one car [illegible]. The stock cars loosened from the brakes after the locomotive left, and then the brakeman deserted his post. The cars soon began to move backward toward Mauch Chunk, passed through the tunnel station, and ran with full force into a loaded coal train. The caboose was dashed to splinters and the coal and cattle cars were piled one upon another. Three occupants of the caboose and all the cattle were killed outright, and others seriously injured. The names of the killed are James Booth and Mr. Goodrich, of Candor, N. Y., and Hiram M. Case, of Flemington, N. J.

Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Jacksonville, Sept. 8.—Rev. George Rutledge, of this city, a distinguished divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Presiding Elder of the Jacksonville District, died, at his home here yesterday afternoon, of consumption, at the age of 60 years. His funeral was attended, this afternoon, from Centenary Church, by an immense concourse of mourning friends. Rev. W. F. Heath, pastor of said church, assisted by Rev. W. S. Prentice and Rev. Mr. Crane, of Springfield, and Revs. Allen, Barrett and Procter, of Jacksonville, conducted the funeral exercises. A special sermon on the life of this great and good man will be preached in this city during the week of the Illinois Conference, which commences here on September 20.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—Kane O'Donnell, the well-known journalist, formerly of the New York *Tribune*, died this morning in this city.

Fires.

Milwaukee, Sept. 8.—About 7 o'clock last evening the Northwestern Mills, on Canal street, were partially destroyed by fire, together with the contents of wheat and flour. Loss about $3,000, which is partially insured.

Sterling, Ill., Sept. 8.—The [illegible] Manufacturing Company was visited by another disastrous fire yesterday afternoon. Its pattern warehouse, containing valuable patterns, was consumed, and its foundry damaged slightly. Total loss about $5,000; no insurance.

Louisville, Sept. 8.—Fire broke out, to-night, in Chess, Conley & Co.'s distillery, in this city, but was extinguished with a loss of about $1,000.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—Fling's tub and pail factory at Puntero Nuevo was burned this evening. Loss, $20,000.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—Newton Booth, Governor-elect of California, arrived here this evening from Sacramento, and was received with great enthusiasm.

INDIANA.

Three Coroner's Inquests.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 8.—A boy, named Barney Fraats, aged 10 years, died yesterday from the effect of some medicine he had taken for chills and fever. His father, who resides five miles from here, obtained the medicine from a horse doctor for his children. The boy died a few hours after taking it. The other two are considered in a dangerous condition. The medicine is supposed to have been strychnine [illegible]. The Coroner's jury found that the deceased came to his death by an overdose of poisonous medicine prescribed by one H. J. Brown. The "Doctor" has been arrested.

The three little victims of the Wabash murder have been buried. The Coroner's investigations revealed no important points other than those telegraphed already. The supposition is that they were murdered by their mother. The murderess still remains in jail, no examination having as yet taken place.

The Lipper brothers, and Carr, the engineer, the victims of the New Haven calamity, were buried here to-day. The Coroner's jury concluded its investigations to-night, and finds that the deceased came to their deaths by the explosion of the boiler of the engine. Ignorance or incompetency is held to be the cause of the accident. A former engineer testified that the boiler was in good condition, but he thinks engineer Carr was incompetent.

The Kankakee Valley Draining Scheme.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

South Bend, Sept. 8.—The Kankakee Valley Draining Company received, at the hands of the Circuit Court of this county, to-day, a set-back from which it will be difficult to recover. [illegible]

The Bright Case—Griffith, the Embezzler—New Company—Murder Trial—Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Sept. 8.—In the Bright case, to-day, Judge Elliott overruled the motion to quash the indictment as to one count, and entertained as to two. Mr. McDonald said that, as the case was one that had excited a good deal of discussion throughout the city, and to get a fair and impartial jury would probably exhaust the regular panel, he would ask that the Court order a special venire of twenty-four jurors for next Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The counsel requested the Court to order the Sheriff to be careful in the selection of the men, to get a list of unbiased persons as nearly as possible, and to furnish a list to the counsel on both sides in this case. In the request the counsel for the State joined, and the Court made the order as requested.

In the case of John F. Griffith, sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary for embezzlement, Judge Hoyte to-day sustained a motion to reverse the case and withdraw the plea of guilty. The motion is based upon the idea that the docket for Wednesday was not signed when the motion was submitted. There are rumors of an arrangement whereby the attorney for the State will *nol. pros.*, the defence being dubious of a pardon from the Governor.

The articles of association of the Citizens' Street Railroad of Fort Wayne were filed in the office of the Secretary of State to-day. The amount of capital stock is fixed at $50,000, and the affairs of the corporation for the first year will be managed by the following Board of Directors: Stephen B. Bond, Robert E. Taylor, John H. Bass, Samuel T. Hanna and Henry M. Williams.

The trial of Thos. L. Yancey for the murder of a young man at Buena Vista, some months ago, will begin at Noblesville on Monday next. Yancey has been in the jail in this city for safe keeping.

John Pollingham, of Fort Wayne, and Wm. Long, of Kankakee, were arrested, a few weeks since, and released on bail, were again arrested on Thursday, on two other charges of dealing in counterfeit money. They were brought to this city and taken before Commissioner Kline, and waived an examination. They were committed in default of $5,000 bail.

A Correction.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 8.—Our information in regard to arrests of counterfeiters, in last night's despatches, was in some particulars incorrect. No affidavit of any kind was made by Colonel Robertson, United States Commissioner. He simply gave a certificate as to sufficiency of bail offered, and upon affidavits made by others as to the responsibility of the surety. This was an official duty, which he could not have avoided had he desired. Where Colonel Robertson is known, nothing further than contradiction would be necessary. He is a prominent lawyer here, a highly esteemed citizen, and an officer whom no one would for a moment call in question. This statement is in justice due Mr. Robertson, on account of his social and public standing in this city.

THE RAILWAY INTEREST.

Alabama & Chattanooga Road.

Chattanooga, Sept. 8.—Chancellor Key, to-day, on application of the Attorney for the State of Alabama, gave a fiat turning the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad and rolling stock in Tennessee over to Jno. H. Gindrat, Receiver of Alabama and Receiver of the court. In his decision the Chancellor stated that if the property of the road in charge of the Receiver of another State was attached within his jurisdiction, he would release the property, and he expected a like amity and comity from the courts of other States. Gindrat gave bonds, signed by Governor Lindsay, of Alabama, in $400,000, and is now in possession of road, rolling stock, machine shops and depots of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad in Tennessee. The only obstacles now to the running of the road are attachments in Dade County, Ga. The application for Receiver, similar to that just decided, will be heard by Judge Parrot, at Trenton, Ga., September 19, and will undoubtedly be decided in a similar manner, so that trains may be expected to run on the road by September 20. The greatest satisfaction prevails at the prospect of the running of the road. It will be perfectly safe for the State to run the roads, as all parties are anxious to enjoy its benefits.

Railroad Meeting at Elgin.

Elgin, Ill., Sept. 8.—Last evening a railroad meeting was held here, presided over by Colonel E. M. Hough, of Chicago, to devise methods to establish an air-line railroad from Chicago, through Elgin, to Rockford, Freeport, or some other western point, to give this section a new outlet at reduced rates on freight, as the present tariff is destroying our prosperity. Quite a number of prominent men took part, and it was decided to hold a series of meetings over the proposed route at once.

OHIO.

Cincinnati Industrial Exposition.

Cincinnati, Sept. 8.—Though the Industrial Exposition is by no means what it will become by the first of the approaching week, and the general understanding is that it will be a number of days before it will present the best appearance, the attendance to-day was about 6,000, double what it was at the corresponding period last year. Considerable machinery is in operation, to-day, but a satisfactory trial to Power Hall cannot be made before next Monday or Tuesday. As the arrangement becomes complete, the superiority of the display becomes more apparent. This is especially seen in articles of domestic use. The show in fine chinas is not extensive. In silverware there is a splendid display, and in drugs and chemicals manufacturers appear to have made special preparation. Three exhibitors in this department from Philadelphia, and one from St. Louis, make splendid exhibitions. The carriage department is full to repletion, and Agricultural Hall is so crowded that a roof will be erected over the alley on the south side of the building, and this space used to relieve the pressure in that department. Among the displays in soaps, Buffalo takes a prominent part, while Dayton is a prominent exhibitor to cut tobaccos.

Leffel Turbine Water Wheel—Murder.

Cincinnati, Sept. 8.—The suit of William Blakeney against Leffel & Tate, to enforce a contract, by which he claims a half interest in the patent Leffel turbine water wheel, was decided to-day, at Springfield, O., in the District Court, in favor of Leffel & Tate. The Court sustained the demurrer of the defendants, on the ground that the statute of the United States requires all transfers of patents to be in writing. The suit involves a large amount of money.

James Cleary, while drunk this evening at the foot of Ninth street, threw a brick at John Hillman, missing his object, but hitting a laborer, named John Martin, working in a cellar, breaking his skull, and producing death in four hours.

Military Reunion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Massillon, O., Sept. 8.—The reunion of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, held in Massillon to-day, was well attended, about 300 of the regiment being present. The members gathered at the Opera House at 1 p. m., where they listened to an introductory address by the Hon. A. C. [illegible], responded to by Major [illegible], who was followed by Lieutenant S. Cope, who delivered the annual address to the regiment, after which it formed on Erie street, and marched through the principal streets to the American House. Members of the old regiment were here from Wellsville, Ravenna, Salem, Alliance, Canton, and other cities. Salem and Massillon bands were in attendance. [illegible] Wellsville is the appointed place for the next reunion. The city was beautifully decorated with flags, and everything passed off pleasantly.

Meeting of Nail Manufacturers.

[illegible], Sept. 8.—An important and general meeting of nail and spike manufacturers of the United States was held at Philadelphia, yesterday. A proposition was made and unanimously adopted, upon the opening of the meeting, to advance the wholesale prices of all sizes of American nails and spikes 25 per cent per 100 weight. On sales of from 200 to 1,000 kegs a reduction of 5 per cent is to be made, and on all upward of 1,000, 10 per cent per cwt. On all sales south of Baltimore and Washington [illegible], and manufacturers are at liberty to establish their own prices.

POMOLOGICAL.

Premiums Awarded at Richmond.

Richmond, Sept. 8.—The meeting of the American Pomological and Virginia Horticultural Societies adjourned this evening. The premium of $50, offered by Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., for the largest and best collection of apples, was awarded to the collection of the Iowa State Horticultural Society, presented by their delegate, Mark Miller; $20 or a medal, offered by G. F. Heighton, Norfolk, Va., was awarded to the Kansas collection of fruits. A special premium of $50 was awarded to Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, for the best collection of pears. The California collection of fruits also received a special premium. Numerous other premiums were given to individual exhibitors. A grand banquet was given to the delegates to-night.

Jail Delivery.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—There is considerable excitement this evening, in Camden, N. J., among the police fraternity, on account of a despatch from Salem to the effect that all the prisoners confined in Salem jail had broken out and made their escape.

Yellow Fever.

Charleston, Sept. 8.—There have been three deaths here from yellow fever during the last twenty-four hours.

M. C. Bares is the authorized carrier of The Tribune in the city. [illegible] The Tribune, both DAILY and Sunday. [illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Asylum of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T. Special Conclave this (SATURDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock, [illegible] are expected to be present. By order of the Commander. E. N. TUCKER, Recorder.

Masonic.

There will be a communication of UNION PARK LODGE this (Saturday) evening for work on M. M. Degree. A full attendance is solicited. By order of the W. M. GEO. A. PHILBRICK, Sec.

Masonic.

SILOAM COUNCIL, U. D. Royal Select and Super Excellent Masters, hold a Special Assembly this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Hall, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Every member is requested to be present. Business of great importance and work. By order of T. J. FRENCH, T. I. G. M. ENOS W. SMITH, Recorder.

HATS AND CAPS.

LOOMIS & CO. 95 South Clark-st., OFFER TO-DAY AN UNEQUALLED ASSORTMENT OF **HATS AND CAPS.** FINE LINE OF GOODS FROM **MELTON,** The London Hatter. **DRESS SILK HATS OUR SPECIALTY.**

In addition to the styles and qualities usually found in first-class establishments, we have the **DUNLAP SILK HAT** The "ne plus ultra" of the Hatting Art. **BREWSTER, Hatter,** AND IMPORTER OF ENGLISH HATS, SHERMAN HOUSE.

HATS! CALL AT THE **NEW STORE** 124 Dearborn-st., FOR THE FALL STYLE **DRESS SILK,** And the Largest Variety in Soft and Stiff Hats. **O. A. COOPER, Agt.**

HATS! Fall Styles now Ready, at **EMERSON'S,** 85 LAKE-ST., Tremont House.

DRY GOODS.

Retail Department. HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY Will open a great variety of choice New Goods to-day.

FLOWER POTS.

FLOWER POTS. FLOWER POTS. FLOWER POTS. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CAR LOAD OF THE FINEST WHITE FLOWER POTS EVER MADE. HOVEY & CO., 57 STATE-ST.

NEW BOOKS.

STAR STUDIES. By E. COLBERT. Of The Chicago Tribune. Tells all that is known about Star Chemistry, and the conditions of existence on Planets and Stars. 126 pages, paper, 50c. By all Booksellers.

WANTED.

TO ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN. I want one first-class designer, and a good draughtsman. They must apply at once. G. P. RANDALL, Architect.

BUSINESS WANTED. I would like to invest about $4,500 in some good business, either as partner or on salary. References A 1. Address W 177, Tribune office.

STONE MASONS WANTED To work on the Government Buildings at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. Regular employment will be given at the Rock Island Arsenal, to additional first-class stonemasons. Wages, $3.50 per diem; 10 hours' work. Apply to D. W. FLAGLER, Capt. of Ordnance, Bvt. Lt. Col. Commanding.

TOILETINE.

LADIES! "If a little is good, more is better," does not apply to TOILETINE, as only the effect is desired.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD MFG. CO. Every variety on hand at factory, 201 and 203 East Kinzie-st.

SHADE TREES.

Park and Street Improvement. [illegible] Address F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

BANKING.

THE **NATIONAL BANK OF ILLINOIS,** AT CHICAGO, Nos. 95 and 97 Washington-st. Organized Under the National Currency Act. CAPITAL, $500,000.

OFFICERS: GEO. SCHNEIDER, President. WM. H. BRADLEY, Vice President. WM. M. SCUDDER, Cashier. GEO. W. FULLER, Assistant Cashier.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Dr. John H. Foster, S. B. Cobb, H. H. Campbell, John R. Walsh, Wm. H. Ovington, Chas. W. Cook, Walter L. Peck, J. L. Chapman, Henry Schoellkopf, Frederick Mahla, Ernst Prussing, Perkins Bass, Wm. H. Bradley, A. M. Billings, Geo. Schneider.

This Bank will open for the transaction of a General Banking Business, on Monday, Sept. 11, 1871.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS:

H. H. MAGIE, Capitalist.
WM. OSBORN, Osborn, Adams & Co., Leather.
JAMES E. McLEAN, United States Collector of Customs.
Dr. JOHN H. FOSTER, Capitalist.
HENRY SCHOELLKOPF, Henry Schoellkopf & Bro., Grocers.
C. E. SCHOELLKOPF, Henry Schoellkopf & Bro., Grocers.
JOHN R. WALSH, Manager Western News Company.
Mrs. MARY K. PECK, No. 385 Michigan-av.
WALTER L. PECK, Marston & Peck Bros., Woodenware.
CLARENCE I. PECK, Marston & Peck Bros., Woodenware.
HAROLD S. PECK, Secretary and Treasurer People's Omnibus Company.
FERDINAND W. PECK, President People's Omnibus Company.
C. WILLARD COOK, Capitalist.
M. A. HOYNE, Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., Stationers.
NELSON LUDINGTON, President N. Ludington Lumber Company.
J. L. CHAPMAN, Hides, Tallow, &c.
GEO. C. CHAPMAN, Hides, Tallow, &c.
A. M. BILLINGS, President People's Gas Light and Coke Co.
General J. D. WEBSTER, United States Assessor.
S. B. COBB, Capitalist.
WM. A. PORTER, Judge Superior Court, Cook County.
FREDERICK MAHLA, Mahla & Chappell, Manufacturing Chemists.
WM. H. CHAPPELL, Mahla & Chappell, Manufacturing Chemists.
S. H. CAMPBELL, United States Marshal.
ALBERT A. MUNGER, Armour, Dole & Co., Elevators.
WM. H. OVINGTON, Secretary and Treasurer Chicago West Division Railway Co.
SOL. A. SMITH, President Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.
CHAS. L. WILSON, Proprietor Chicago Evening Journal.
ANDREW SHUMAN, Editor Chicago Evening Journal.
JEROME BEECHER, Capitalist.
F. A. EASTMAN, Postmaster, Chicago.
CHRISTIAN WAHL, Wahl Bros., Glue Manufacturers.
S. M. STAPLES, Hides, Tallow, &c.
EDMUND TWEEDY, Capitalist, New York City.
PERKINS BASS, Capitalist.
KAVANAGH, MERRIMAN & CO., Stone Contractors.
HENRY F. ADAMS, Capitalist.
B. B. McCLELLAN, [illegible]
ERNST PRUSSING, Real Estate.
R. K. HIBBARD, Register in Bankruptcy.
JAMES C. SIMM, Wholesale Confectionery.
HENRY W. BISHOP, Bishop & Thompson, Attorneys-at-Law.
JACOB BEIERSDORF, Sugg & Beiersdorf Furniture Manufacturing Co.
EDWARD A. DRUMMOND, Clerk U. S. Courts.
GEO. L. WEBB, Superintendent Chicago W. Div. Railway.
EDGAR S. TWEEDY, Capitalist, Danbury, Conn.
WM. H. WHITE, Manufacturer, Danbury, Conn.
WM. JARINE, [illegible] Danbury, Conn.
ISAAC R. ARNOLD, Capitalist.
WM. M. SCUDDER, Cashier National Bank of Illinois.
MARY ARNOLD, No. 281 Ontario-st.
PRUSSING & MULLER, Builders and Contractors.
JOHN TURNBULL, Tappen, McKillop & Co., Mercantile Agency.
E. RATHBUN, Capitalist.
HENRY L. HIGH, Geo. M. High & Co., Real Estate.
L. B. [illegible], Stone Contractor.
WM. H. BRADLEY, President Chicago W. Div. R'y.
JOHN L. SCHURMAN, Marble Manufacturer.
WILLIAM C. GRANT, Attorney-at-Law.
HENRY M. SHERWOOD, School Furniture Manufacturer.
GEO. SHERWOOD, Geo. & C. W. Sherwood, Booksellers and School Furniture.
JONATHAN GOODWIN, Jr., Goodwin & Pasco, Agents Ætna Ins. Co.
Mrs. MARIETTE T. RIPLEY, 722 Michigan-av.
Mrs. ELIZA J. CAMPBELL, 487 West Lake-st.
GEO. W. FULLER, Assistant Cashier National Bank of Illinois.
M. H. BASS, with Dr. John H. Foster.
BERNHARD BLAESY, Capitalist.
AUGUSTUS S. CAMPBELL, Assistant U. S. Marshal.
A. D. WILMANNS, Wilmanns & Thielbe, Conveyancers.
JNO. P. OLINGER, Olinger & Ballard, Real Estate.
M. V. KIMBELL, Capitalist.
GEO. SCHNEIDER, President National Bank of Illinois.

PRINTING.

PRINTING! In best city styles, at fair, honorable prices, by **ALFRED L. SEWELL,** (Over ten years Managing Partner of the Printing firm of Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding, and founder of The Little Corporal Magazine.) I have just fitted up a large, new and complete Book and Job Printing Establishment At No. 40 Clark-st., Chicago, Five doors north of the Sherman House. My long practical experience as a Printer and Publisher, and ample facilities, enable me to furnish all kinds of BUSINESS PRINTING so as to please all. ESTIMATES FURNISHED IF DESIRED. Orders by mail receive careful attention. I invite trade. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 40 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. We would inform our friends that we have removed our Printing Establishment to Nos. 146 and 148 Monroe-st., where we shall remain a few weeks, until the completion of our spacious Printing House, now being erected on the southwest corner of Clark and Adams-sts., one block north of the Pacific Hotel. We wish to assure our customers, and the public that our business will suffer NO INTERRUPTION, and that their favors will receive the same prompt and careful attention as heretofore. In October we will take possession of **THE LAKESIDE BUILDING,** which will be the most extensive and finest appointed Printing House west of New York. With large additions of Improved New Presses, Type, etc., to our already extensive collection of printing material, we will be able to execute all varieties of Book, Newspaper and Commercial Printing in a style unequalled in the West and unsurpassed in the country. We solicit a continuance of favors. LAKESIDE PUBLISHING AND PRINTING CO., 146 and 148 Monroe-st. R. R. DONNELLEY, Manager.

GENERAL NOTICES.

HARRY THOMPSON, Late of 47 North State-st., would respectfully beg leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a **FIRST-CLASS SALOON,** At 201 West Randolph-st., and will give his Opening Supper THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Sept. 9, and would be happy to see all his old friends.

I Have a Staple Article of Food, Very largely produced here. I want a party to receive, pay for, and sell it on commission. A party wishing to build up a legitimate staple trade, or a house on Water-st. wishing to extend their trade, would find this a good opportunity. About $5,000 would be required to handle it. Address D 90, Tribune office.

Have You Seen the Latest Improvements In Chicago? If not call at 144 East Madison-st., where you will get the best meals in the city for 25 cents. [illegible] N. B.—No one should visit Chicago without seeing the BEST RESTAURANT in the city.

Grand Opening! AT NEWMAN'S, 88 Dearborn-st., on SATURDAY EVENING. All are invited.

FOR SALE.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE FOR SALE. Double Cylinders, 9x8, Rotary Pump, extra heavy Boiler; [illegible] Discharge Pipes. The whole complete, mounted on carriage, and in first-class condition. [illegible] Will be sold at a bargain. RICHARDS IRON WORKS, 97 and 99 South Jefferson-st.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 8, 1871. Persons having claims against the County of Cook are requested to present the same at my office on or before Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1871. JOHN G. GINDELE, Clerk.

CARPETS.

Hamlin, Hale & Co., 94 TO 104 WABASH-AV., AND 14 TO 20 WASHINGTON-ST. Have now—but will not long have, if their present large sales continue—the largest and most attractive stock of Fine, Medium, and Common Carpets and Oilcloths in Chicago. Wholesale and Retail buyers will receive prompt and courteous attention.

DRESS GOODS.

Dress Goods. HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY Have just received, and will open This Morning, a large line of French and British Dress Goods, many of which are very choice; entirely new styles, and will not be found in this market elsewhere than at our house. 94 TO 104 WABASH-AV., AND 14 TO 20 WASHINGTON-ST.

FURNISHING GOODS.

WELCH, MARGETSON & CO., 16 & 17 Cheapside, London, MANUFACTURERS & WAREHOUSEMEN. Gentlemen's Ties, Shirts, Collars, Flannels, Spun Silk and Fancy Cotton Shirtings, Scarves, Mufflers, Puggarees, Braces, Belts, Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Rugs, Umbrellas, Portmanteaux, Hat Cases, &c., &c. MANUFACTORIES: BRIDGE-PLACE, SOUTHWARK; FOYLE-ST., LONDONDERRY. ESTABLISHED 1836. WHOLESALE ONLY. Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists forwarded on application.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Artists' Materials. C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., 50 Michigan-av., Chicago, (Branch of 106 and 108 Fulton-st., N. Y.) MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF ARTISTS', DECORATORS', AND WAX FLOWER MATERIALS. The largest assortment of these goods in America. Liberal discount allowed to Teachers and Schools.

HOTELS.

ST. CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL, Elizabeth, near cor. Washington-st. This new and elegantly furnished hotel, with all the modern improvements, offers superior accommodations for families and single gentlemen. JAMES L. BURNS, Proprietor.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Cor. Irving Place and Sixteenth-st., NEW YORK. Central and quiet in location, one block from Union Square, and in close proximity to all the places of public amusement. The subscriber was for thirteen years connected with the Parker House, Boston. CHAS. B. FERRIN.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. This house will open for the winter season, November 1. For circulars containing full particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway, N. Y. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY. The National Loan and Trust Co. Assists parties to a temporary income from money waiting investment. IMPORTERS' CREDITS, (To first-class houses only.) Foreign Exchange and Telegraphic Exchange. Office NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO., 99 LaSalle-st., Court House square.

TEA AND COFFEE POT.

THE NATIONAL COFFEE POT! 30,000 Families in the United States use them. 145,000 Persons praise the "National" every day! It always makes most Excellent and Delicious Coffee. It is very Economical. Manufactured exclusively by the **MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,** WEST MERIDEN, CONN. FOR WHOLESALE BY FRANK STURGES & CO. And for sale by the trade everywhere. NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO., CHICAGO.

MUSIC BOOKS.

GOLDEN ROBIN! BY W. O. PERKINS. If you need a New SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK, do not weary yourself by looking over a long list, but send at once for this favorite collection of BEAUTIFUL SCHOOL SONGS. IT WILL NOT DISAPPOINT YOU. *Price, 50 Cents.* Sent, postpaid, on receipt of above price.

Light & Easy Cantatas. SACRED AND SECULAR. BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST. G. F. Root. DANIEL. Root and Bradbury. ESTHER. Bradbury. PILGRIM FATHERS. Root. FLOWER QUEEN. Root. HAYMAKERS. Root. PICNIC. Thomas. [illegible] Sent, postpaid, on receipt of the above price. Liberal discount to societies. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY. ELY'S PARLORS are now replete with new designs in the CHOICEST FABRICS FROM CONTINENTAL EUROPE, for Autumn and Winter wear of 1871. SHIRTS TO MEASURE, Extra Durable and Perfect in Fit. Gentlemen's Linen and Fashionable Neck Dressing. American Livery furnished. ESTABLISHED 1853. Clergymen 10 per cent discount. 3 & 4 WASHINGTON-ST.

EVANSTON PROPERTY.

NORTH EVANSTON GROVE PROPERTY. All Lots 50x150 Feet, Fronting on wide Avenues, from 75 to 150 feet wide. This village is but a short ride from Chicago—is near to the Lake and the Evanston Colleges, and is being rapidly improved. Good inducements offered parties who will build good houses. JOHN CULVER, No. 65 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE.

MAPLEWOOD Adjoining Old City Limits, four miles from Court House, accessible by steam cars and omnibus. Large frontage on Humboldt Boulevard. Parties purchasing this property avoid city taxes. Lots for sale and houses erected on easy payments. A. R. WING & CO., 85 Washington-st. Rooms 1 & 2.

HARLEM. FOR SALE. LOTS OF ALL SIZES, BY THE FOOT OR ACRE, [illegible] FIVE DOLLARS PER FRONT FOOT, UPWARDS. TWELVE TRAINS EACH WAY PER DAY. COMMUTATION FARE TEN CENTS AND UNDER. [illegible] JOHN S. QUICK.

HIGHLAND PARK. $5,500. I will offer for sale for a few days, on account of departure, my residence in Highland Park. The house contains 10 rooms, with a large dry cellar; the lot is 270 front on Elm-st., by 180 feet depth in the rear, and 55 front on Ft. Clinton-st.; the grounds are well improved; on the premises are two cisterns, well, henery, and woodshed; four minutes' walk from depot. Terms—$2,000, on 1½ years' time; balance cash. For further particulars inquire at 122 LaSalle-st., Room 13. F. T. FIELD.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS. The undersigned are receiving by weekly steamer a full assortment of the most desirable brands of Havana Cigars. Their stock is large and thoroughly assorted, enabling them at all times to fill orders promptly, with goods of the most desirable grade, and at the lowest prices. Price lists will be furnished on application. The following brands are among those which they receive regularly: [illegible] **PARK & TILFORD,** 921 and 923 Broadway. New York, Aug. 1, 1871.

FARMING LANDS.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES! ON THE LINE OF THE Union Pacific Railroad. A LAND GRANT OF 12,000,000 ACRES OF THE BEST FARMING AND MINERAL LANDS IN AMERICA. 3,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the road, in the STATE OF NEBRASKA, In the great Platte Valley, now for sale, for cash, or long credit. These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States. Prices Range from $2 to $10 PER ACRE. Homesteads for Actual Settlers! 2,500,000 acres of Government Land between Omaha and North Platte, open for entry as Homesteads only. **Soldiers of the Late War** Are entitled to a Free Homestead of 160 Acres Within railroad limits, equal to A DIRECT BOUNTY OF $400. Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.

CAPITALISTS!!! Do You Wish to Double Your Thousand Dollars? Come to Ste. Anne, Kankakee County, Ill., and buy [illegible] SIMON ALLARD, Ste Anne, Kankakee Co., Ill.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Mr. HENRY L. DICKINSON is admitted as partner in the General Agency for Illinois of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. The firm will hereafter be Stearns, Dickinson & Co. MOORE & STEARNS.

General Agency for Illinois. **Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co.,** OF HARTFORD, CONN. No. 161 Washington-st., Chicago. STEARNS, DICKINSON & CO., General Agents.

Copartnership Notice. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of SAVAGE, BEARD & CO., for the purpose of transacting a regular importing and jobbing business in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c., at Nos. 4 and 6 Flanders' Block, Chicago, Ill. HENRY H. SAVAGE, Late with A. French & Co., Boston. JOHN F. BEARD, Late of Macomb, Ill. Chicago, Aug. 31, 1871.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION. H. F. Jenks has sold his interest in the firm of Underwood & Co. to F. L. Underwood, who will continue the Produce Commission business [illegible] F. L. UNDERWOOD, H. F. JENKS. Sept. 6, 1871.

FURNACES.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE. BANGS BROS., 25 State-st., Sole Agents.

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MORSE, LOOMIS & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MEN'S AND BOYS' **CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,** 74, 76 and 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO THEIR STOCK OF **FALL & WINTER GOODS!** The largest and most complete ever opened in the West. With the very best facilities for manufacturing, and having purchased our goods for cash before the advance, we are prepared to make lower prices than any other House.

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4TH REASON.—[illegible]
5TH REASON.—[illegible]
6TH REASON.—The Elastic Rubber [illegible]
7TH REASON.—[illegible]
8TH REASON.—The Handle or Crank [illegible]
9TH REASON.—[illegible]
10TH REASON.—[illegible]

With all these Advantages, [illegible] Sold by the House Furnishing and Hardware Trade generally, and by Metropolitan Washing Machine Company, R. C. BROWNING, President, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., New York.

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SAVINGS BANK.

The Commercial Loan Company **SAVINGS BANK** 60 NORTH CLARK STREET, CORNER OF MICHIGAN. Banking Office open daily, (except Sundays and Holidays) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Capital, - - $100,000. Incorporated by the State of Illinois, Feb. 13, 1869. CHARTER PERPETUAL. TOLMAN WHEELER, Pres't. FRED. MEYER, Cash'r. TRUSTEES: [illegible] INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX will be paid on all deposits of One Dollar and upwards, which shall have been deposited One or More Full Months. Money deposited before the Tenth day of each month will draw interest from the First day of same month. Depositors may draw their money at any time during business hours.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO MILWAUKEE. The Large and Splendid Side-Wheel Steamer **SHEBOYGAN,** Will leave Goodrich Steamboat Landing for Racine and Milwaukee, this SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Fare for the round trip only $2, berths included. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD **SCALES** OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 57 & 59 Lake-st., CHICAGO.

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DYHRENFURTH Practical Business COLLEGE, Nos. 116 and 118 Randolph-st. In Charge of Practical Business Men. [illegible]

Dyhrenfurth College. The COLLEGIATE AND HIGH SCHOOLS for boys, the YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, and the BUSINESS COLLEGE have been newly and elegantly furnished, and will be re-opened Monday, September 4. For Scholarships and Circulars apply at 116 and 118 Randolph-st.

EVANSTON COLLEGE FOR LADIES. Autumn Trimester begins Sept. 12. All the advantages of the Northwestern University open to ladies attending the College. All the "Ornamental Branches" furnished at moderate rates. Send for catalogue to FRANCES E. WILLARD, President.

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CHICAGO ACADEMY, 11 Eighteenth-st., [illegible] H. H. BABCOCK, Principal.

MISS MAUDE MOTT'S French and English School Will reopen, at No. 38 Eldridge-court, MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

MISSES E. & B. GRANT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies, [illegible] For circulars apply as above.

St. Francis Xavier's Academy, 135 WABASH-AV., Will open for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 4, 1871. For terms apply to THE DIRECTRESS.

Chicago Collegiate Institute, AT RAVENSWOOD. [illegible]

MISS LATIMER'S SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, 121 Chicago-av., will reopen September 11.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE, Opposite Reservoir Park, New York, [illegible]

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GOVERNMENT SALE.

GOVERNMENT SALE Of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores. [illegible] A. MORDECAI, Captain of Ordnance, Commanding. Leavenworth Arsenal, August 22, 1871.

Large Sale of Army Clothing and Equipage. [illegible]

Sale of Government Ordnance. [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS. [illegible]

PROPOSALS. [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
M. C. RAMES, City Circulator.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1871.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Last Wednesday twenty-eight negroes, in one of the wards of San Francisco, voted the Democratic ticket, and yet the Democratic party, thus aided and recruited by "negro suffrage," lost the State of California, lost the Governor, Legislature, members of Congress, and failed to gain a Senator of the United States. The capacity of the party to win a victory, even when opposed by a half-demoralized organization, as in California, seems to be utterly wanting. At the last moment the people turn from it with disgust, and leave it grovelling in defeat. The fact is, the Democratic party has never done anything to recover the lost confidence of the public. Its statesmen and leaders are both cowardly and dishonest. Vallandigham forced the party in Ohio to declare its emancipation from slavery; he forced the party to disavow all complicity in future attempts to upset the decisions of the war, and no sooner was he laid in his grave than the small fry whom he had reduced to obedience piped forth their old strains, and commenced bidding for the favor of Stephens, and Wade Hampton, and Jeff. Davis in the next Democratic National Convention. In California, as in Ohio, the party generally abjured the new departure, avowing their purpose to practically set aside reconstruction and the constitutional amendments, and in Ohio, as in California, the people will again, as they have since 1859, reject the Democratic party, its candidates, its doctrines, its principles, leaders, and organization.

That there are silly men in the Republican ranks, and that the party has not altogether escaped the corruption incidental to a long lease of power in the General and State Governments, is most true; that there are men in the Republican party, claiming to be statesmen, who are ignorant and unsafe depositaries of political power, and even worse, as leaders, is not to be denied; that the popular mind is strongly disposed to reform, to effect changes of policy on certain issues, and to substitute men of brains and experience for the many harlequins who have become objects of disgust, is beyond controversy; but still the people prefer to endure anything rather than another dose of what is called "Democracy." Never in the history of the country was there a party having such opportunities for success, and yet so destitute of ability to win public confidence. The people of the country are in favor of a general amnesty, and are opposed to the species of legislation which seeks to establish martial law in time of peace; but, so utterly devoid is the Democratic party of public confidence, that the class of men who oppose amnesty and vote for martial law can get elected to Congress over the most respectable Democrats. The people positively will not trust that party with the reins of government of a State. They prefer to elect any blackguard who may push a county convention rather than a man who continues to prattle of a "white man's government and of the 'infamous amendments.'"

At present the Democratic party is an obstacle to national progress and reform. It keeps from the Republican party just enough voters to render the latter powerless to cast off its knaves and its imbeciles. A large number of Democrats agree thoroughly with the Republicans upon the great fundamental principles of government established by the war, but, hugging the delusion that reform in the government must be the work of an adverse party, they labor vainly in the Democratic organization. If these Democrats would dissolve their own organization, and would give their votes to the Republican party, they would find within the latter organization the means, and the only present means, of delivering the country from the evils with which it is oppressed, and which the Democratic party, by its general stupidity and want of patriotism, perpetuates and strengthens.

Democrats who desire to be instrumental in bringing about reforms must now see the folly of any longer expecting any success for the Democratic party. Let them, therefore, leave Pendleton, and Hendricks, and Stephens, and Thurman, and the Bourbons of Kentucky, to quarrel over the manner in which slavery was abolished and the Fifteenth Amendment adopted, and, joining the Republican party in their several districts, elect a Congress that will take an intelligent view of national affairs, and have the ability to institute and execute the reforms absolutely demanded by the imperilled condition of the country.

The Democratic party has been endeavoring to starve the country into submission; it has done everything it could to keep the worst class of Republican politicians in power by setting up a still worse class to oppose them; it has sought to render the tariff more oppressive by defeating every intelligent effort to modify it; it has made the wretched financial schemes of certain Republicans comparatively popular by opposing them with repudiation; it has, in fact, perpetuated every possible evil of government by offering alternatives that were more wretched; and this has been done under the idea that at last the people would conclude that any change must be for the better. But the people have shown a purpose to endure anything in preference to a recall of the Democratic party to power. How many more defeats will be needed to convince them of this tremendous fact?

A new method of getting rid of American ships has been discovered at Washington, and the process is to be recommended for its simplicity. If an American ship-owner should desire to have his vessel turned from sail to steam, and should have the steam machinery put in at a foreign port (there being no longer any facilities, or only limited facilities, for constructing such machinery in American ports), it is discovered that the vessel would forfeit her American register, and would be obliged thereafter to sail under a foreign flag.

So important a discovery has not been made in a long time. Supposing, however, that the law is such as the Treasury officials declare it to be, we predict that the entire protectionist party in Congress, the iron and steel association, the Syracuse salt company, the blanket and carpet monopolists, Horace Greeley, Henry C. Carey, Wm. D. Kelley, and Simon Cameron, will be opposed to any change in the law. To have a foreign-built engine put into an American ship is equivalent to importing the engine and all the materials thereof, and all the labor entering into the engine and the materials thereof, down to the coal with which the iron was smelted (see Carey, Greeley, and Kelley *passim*). Rather than do this, let the remainder of our ships pass under the British flag, and let us throw the rest of our money into the sea, as General Grant contends we are now doing by paying foreigners for carrying our freights.

When the American people become wise enough to understand that we might build marine engines now, as we did before the war, but for a vicious and unprincipled tariff on iron, steel, and the other component materials of the same—that, even if we should now import the engines, American industry as a whole would not suffer thereby, since American industry must produce the articles sent abroad to pay for the engines—that the industry of sailors is as important as any other industry, and the capital invested in ships and ship-building as valuable as any other capital, and ought not to be sacrificed for the real or supposed benefit of persons engaged in other branches of industry—that money spent for the transportation of property by sea is as well spent as that paid for transportation of property by land, provided there is a free and fair bargain between the carrier and his employer—when these simple truths become fixed in the public mind, we may hope to have our marine engine shops rebuilt, our vessels propelled by steam, and our fair share of the world's commerce restored to us.

THE PROPOSED CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The opinion of the Attorney General upon the power of Congress to reform, by legislation, the method of appointing officers and employes of the civil service, has now been promulgated. The gist of it is that, not only is the existing Civil Service Commission unauthorized to go on and establish a system of competitive examinations for determining the bestowal of appointments, but Congress itself has no power to enforce any such system, or in any other manner substantially restrict the President or heads of departments in the exercise of that prerogative. The point made by the Attorney General is, that the constitution vests the power to appoint officers of the civil service in the President, in the heads of departments, and in certain other specified functionaries and bodies; that with such President, head of department, etc., rests the sole responsibility of the appointment, and, as a corollary of that authority, free choice in selecting appointees; and that for Congress to limit the list of persons from which the choice is to be made is, practically, the same as to enact that a certain person shall be appointed. The Attorney General tacitly acknowledges that his construction is rather far-fetched by coming back part way and admitting, just at the close of his opinion:

> "Congress could require that officers shall be of American citizenship, or of a certain age; that the judges should be of the legal profession, and still leave room to the appointing power for the exercise of its own judgment and will, and I am not prepared to affirm that to go further and require that the selection shall be made from persons found by the examining board to be qualified in such particulars as intelligence, scholarship, integrity, good manners, and attachment to the government would impose an unconstitutional limitation on the appointing power. It would still have a reasonable scope for its own judgment and will."

Nevertheless, he insists that the legislative authority must stop somewhere, so as to leave the appointing power a comfortable margin of choice, and the commission at whose request the opinion was obtained will doubtless conclude that that margin is precisely the thing which destroys the essence of their attempted reform. For, even if the proposed board be allowed to narrow down the list of candidates from which selections may be made to barely two names, and between those two a partisan discrimination is made, the main feature of the reform is lost. Of the two evils which we now owe to the present system of Federal appointments, one might thus be cured—the prevalence of inefficiency; while the other and much greater—the demoralization of politics by throwing into it the "spoils" of public salaries and stealings, would still remain. Accordingly, it seems as if the commission which has this matter under consideration had little to do but to report to the next session of Congress the snag which they have discovered, and warn that body against it running foul of it, at the same time offering such suggestions as their investigations may enable them to make, showing how the object so much desired may be accomplished by the action of the Executive, since the law officer of the government has told us so clearly how it may *not* be accomplished by that of the Legislature.

There is no doubt that the Attorney General's opinion will bring joy to the hearts of a great many political dead beats who are hoping to be helped to some of the "spoils" within the next year or two, through the workings of the present system. But the advocates of pure administration need not be discouraged by the aspect in which the Attorney General's letter places the subject. Supposing his opinion to be good law, it merely throws the onus of reform upon the shoulders of the President and his Cabinet, including the Attorney General, who have the appointing power, and who constitute the administration. But of course the burden is principally on the President, to whom the heads of departments are directly responsible, and whose policy, in a matter so general as this, they might be expected to faithfully carry out. If the President has the disposition to effect the proposed reform in the civil service, he has within his hands the power to accomplish it. He can make ability and character the sole test in filling vacancies, and can appoint for his own convenience boards to ascertain and report to himself and his department officers the presence or absence of these qualifications in all applicants for place. Incompetent officers and employes could be first turned out by the authority which usage now gives the appointing officials. The vacancies thus made having been filled by suitable persons, no more removals should occur, except for cause; and politics or religion, unless so violently developed as to interfere with faithful service, would not be recognized as a cause. All pensioning of men who have "claims on the party," all throwing away of the public money in salaries for merely nominal service, all losses to the government through the inefficiency of officers who could not be removed because they were distantly related to somebody, and other kindred evils would be done away with under such an administration; and to such an administration there is now no legal obstacle unless it be the wages of the necessary board of examination. For Congress would readily make an appropriation; if not, the people would speedily elect one that would.

The question then is, do the people want the reform? If so, they must go to work in earnest to obtain it. The surest and most effective means of accomplishing the desired result is the election of the next President upon a platform which embodies the proposed reform. The President who should run upon such a platform, supported by such a following as to assure good faith, would go into office untrammelled by any expectations of corrupt favor toward his special supporters, but, on the contrary, pledged to a principle which would shut out all expectation of such favor. The way before him would, therefore, be smooth and clear. The Republican party of several States and a considerable portion of the Republican press are already committed to the reform. It is the duty of such, and of all parties and individuals who wish to see our politics purified by sending the dregs to the bottom instead of the top, to bring before the public in every possible way the facts and arguments which tend to convince candid minds that a reform is imperatively demanded, and that it is also practicable. The facts are already pitifully abundant, and the arguments have already been well brought forward by such statesmen and economists as Senators Trumbull and Schurz, Jacob D. Cox, Jenckes, of Rhode Island, and others. The country is ripe for the reform, and the Republican party, by making it one of the chief corner-stones of its policy, can present a claim to be still the party of purity and of progress.

The Chicago *Times* objects to our proposition that the government should pay interest on its greenbacks as a means of imparting additional value to them, and bringing them to par. It wants to know what is to prevent the government from paying interest twice on the same greenback for the same period of time. It wants to know, also, whether the interest is to be paid annually, semi-annually, monthly, daily, or hourly.

We are happy to enlighten an ignorance so profound and ingenuous. We suppose that the government would have the same facilities for avoiding the payment of interest twice on the same note for the same time as a private individual has.

We suppose that if interest should be paid on the greenbacks it would be paid at the time or times designated by Congress.

The government once had one hundred and fifty millions of interest-bearing greenbacks out, and we never heard of its paying double interest on any of them, or of its becoming embarrassed in prescribing a time for the payment.

NATIONAL BANKS AND GREENBACKS.

The Chicago *Times*, when it runs short of other topics for editorials, repeats the old statement that the National Banks are receiving eighteen to twenty millions a year on their bonds, which might all be saved by abolishing them and substituting greenbacks for their notes. This statement is reiterated over and over again because it is a plausible sophism, and ignorant people can be induced to believe it. THE TRIBUNE has refuted it often, and will do so once more.

In the first place, if the government is losing eighteen millions a year the banks must be making it; but, if that be true, how comes it that they are so slow and reluctant to take the 54 millions of circulation offered to them by the act of July, 1870, for the equalization of the currency? It is now fourteen months since they were offered the opportunity of getting 54 millions of additional notes; but, with all the temptation of supposed profit, they have not been induced to accept half the proffered new circulation. If the private bankers could have figured out a clear profit of 1 or 2 per cent as National Banks more than they can make as private banks, they would have secured every dollar of the 54 millions of new notes long ago. If, then, the banks do not make the 18 millions a year, how can the government lose it? But thus runs the argument of the greenback inflationists: "Let the National Banks be abolished and their notes withdrawn; let the government issue 300 millions of new additional greenbacks to take their place, and with the proceeds purchase 300 millions of 5-20 bonds, and thereon save 18 millions of annual interest."

The first weak place in this argument is, that 300 millions of new greenbacks would not purchase that amount of bonds by 35 millions, at the present market price. The saving of interest would be less than 16 millions, and the national debt would be *increased* by 35 millions for in retiring 265 millions of bonds it would be necessary to issue 300 millions of notes, which would be a debt against the government just the same as the bonds, to be eventually redeemed or refunded into bonds. But this is not all, nor the worst. On the day the government began to drive home the bank notes and inflate the greenbacks, their value would commence to decline, and by the time the 300 millions were out they would hardly be worth 80 per cent. As fast as they declined in value it would take a larger quantity of them to purchase a 5-20 bond, and it is very questionable whether the proposed 300 millions would buy, at the utmost, 150 millions of bonds. Hence the interest saved would only be nine millions, while the national debt would be increased by 150 millions.

Under the National Banking act the banks are required to keep in reserve a certain amount of greenbacks or gold for redemption of their circulation and protection of their depositors. The last statement of the banks showed that they held for those purposes 120 millions of greenbacks, 13 millions of 3 per cent certificates, and 20 millions of coin; total, 153 millions. The certificates are all being called in, and the banks are replacing them with greenbacks, so we may say that, at this time, the banks are obliged to keep locked 133 millions of greenbacks, which is in the nature of a full loan of that sum to the government. The banks keep that amount of greenbacks out of the gold brokers' hands, and thus prevent depreciation. If this 133 millions of notes were thrown upon the money market it would largely depress the value of the currency. These reserve greenbacks would cost the government 133 millions to redeem, which, at 6 per cent, amounts to *eight millions* per annum. The holding of this sum in the bank vaults is worth to the government that much per annum. But the banks lose ten to twelve millions, because they could make that much by loaning the money instead of keeping it idle.

Let us foot up the loss and gain by the proposition to abolish the National Banks and substitute greenbacks without increasing the aggregate currency in circulation:

Bank notes, say	$300,000,000
Deduct legal-tender reserves	133,000,000
New greenbacks	$167,000,000

This amount of legal tenders would fill the vacuum created by retiring the bank notes, because the reserves now locked up would then be let loose and would take the place of 133 millions of bank notes. The 167 millions of legal tenders would purchase 147 millions of 5-20 bonds, saving $8,820,000 of annual interest; but as these bonds can be exchanged into 5 per cent *twenty*-year bonds at any moment, the saving of interest would only be $7,350,000. But the debt would be increased the difference between 167 and 147 millions, or 20 millions. The government would also lose three millions of taxes paid on circulation, and five millions of other taxes on deposits, income, licenses, etc., and the States would lose the nine millions of taxes collected from the banks for all purposes. The banks hold nearly 400 millions of bonds, which constitute the greater part of their capital.

These bonds are not taxable, except when made the basis of bank capital. Drive the banks out of existence, and the bonds become the *private* property of the stockholders, and are no longer taxable by State or municipal authority; and, of the $18,000,000 of taxes now collected by the National and State Governments from the banks, there will be lost at least $15,000,000.

The idea of saving money to the Federal or State Governments by abolishing the National Banks is sheer delusion, and known to be a fraud by the Democratic leaders; but the scheme is advocated and urged upon the country because it is supposed to be popular with the ignorant and unreflecting class of people.

The Quincy *Whig* learns that Governor Koerner will not allow his name to be used as a candidate for the office of Congressman-at-Large. The duties devolving upon Governor Koerner, as member of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, are certainly more important than any which would be likely to fall to his lot as one out of two hundred and fifty members of Congress. There is abundant evidence already that the appointment of Mr. Koerner on this board was a wise act on the part of the Governor, and we hope that the State may continue to reap the benefit of his fine legal acquirements and judicial calmness in the novel and important station to which he has been called.

The New York *Evening Mail* hits the nail on the head when it says that it is the honest men of New York who are now on trial before the country, and not the rogues who have plundered their treasury—that the American people are not watching the movements of the robbers with half so much interest as those of the robbed. In a lucid and deep-going article the *Mail* shows that the great issue now made up is "whether or not honesty can be as brave as dishonesty is impudent; whether the intelligence of our citizens is a match for low cunning; whether there is manhood enough among us to punish and put down public plunderers."

The *Mail* then shows how any failure to break the power of the thieves who have got into the City Hall, and to bring them to punishment, will result in a loss of the confidence upon which New York depends for her commercial supremacy; concluding its observations upon this point with the following remarks:

> "New York was never in such great peril as that which besets her citizens now. And there is only one cure read out of the quagmire of dishonesty, ... and evil practices over which the soundest fortunes on the island are now shaking. It is the straight path that leads us back to simple and old-fashioned honesty... It is that justice which will spare neither high nor low offenders, and which is the only enduring and adequate ligament wherewith men can be bound together in permanently prosperous co-operation. Unless the powers of evil have had their day, and have come to judgment, they will have us and all our funded possessions."

These are words of truth and soberness. Now let Messrs. W. F. Havemeyer, Jonathan Sturges, and their associates on the Citizens' Committee appointed to prosecute the gang, bear in mind that they are contending not merely for the cause of public virtue, but for the right to transact business for thirty-eight millions of people, who are looking on with curious interest to learn whether it is safe for them to put their property within reach of such culprits as Tweed and Connolly, with no better protection than has hitherto been afforded by the better classes of the community on Manhattan Island.

Of course the interviewer knew what he had to do in order to shake Europe to its centre after the two Emperors came together at Gastein. It was to go and see Bismarck, and report with due fidelity—or, at least, with due regard to filling up a column of his paper—what he (the interviewer) said, and also what he (the Prince) offered in reply, supposing him to be so gracious as to offer any reply. Accordingly we have, duly forwarded by telegraph, a conversation, of which the following is a specimen extract:

> We (*i. e.* the interviewer) alluded to Italy, France, according to the great statesman, made mistakes in the Crimean, Italian, and Mexican wars. To allow the unity of Italy was as great an error as to submit to the unity of Germany.
> "But, Prince, it has well served you; especially at present: if Thiers offends any Italian sympathy, why it drives Italy into our arms, but she is there already."
> "Umph!"

"Umph" is good. It shows the bent of the Prince's mind just as plainly, though not perhaps so pointedly, as a kick of his boot would have done. But it did not deter the indefatigable newsmonger from pumping his fellow diplomatist on the French question—and with the following result:

> We spoke of the siege of Paris. I said: "I have always declared, Prince, that if I had the opportunity I would ask you why you did not take Paris in September, 1870. There was a battle at Chatillon, an utter flight, and open gates."
> "We could have entered, you think?"
> "Certainly."
> "Ah!"

This reminds one forcibly of Mr. Lincoln's answer to a similarly inquisitive correspondent, who came in breathless to ask whither a certain naval expedition had gone. "To sea," was the solemn answer. But if the quidnunc of the present occasion did not succeed in getting any information out of Bismarck he succeeded in talking a great deal to that statesman, and of reporting his own garrulousness quite fully to the world; and he enjoyed, moreover, the special gratification of asking a question which he had "always declared" that he would ask—which is glory enough for one day.

The *State Register* learns that there is a scheme on foot to sell the Cook County Insane Asylum to the State of Illinois. We venture to deny this statement *in toto*. The County of Cook has had trouble enough in getting a place to put her insane patients—the State institution, which we help to support, being inadequate for the purpose. But it has been built and paid for, and we do not propose to incur the risk of having our lunatics turned out of doors by throwing away the house we have provided for them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Alabama newspaper speaks of a colored orator there having "dislocated his shoulder in a peroration."

—Near Calvert, Texas, Aug. 28, an attempt was made by a negro to violate the person of a lady. She defended herself with a pocket-knife, and killed the negro almost instantly.

—As an Atlanta Judge was administering a sentence, the prisoner encouragingly remarked, "Go in, old bald head." This was more than the Judge could "bear," and the sentence was appropriately lengthened.

—A Jersey mother spread her shawl on the beach, laid her infant on it, and then went shell hunting; meantime the tide rose, and when mamma looked around she beheld baby and shawl floating off. She bounded after them, and saved both the precious articles.

—It is stated by the *Verite* newspaper that for some time past large numbers of priests in Paris have allowed their beards to grow; the annoyance to which they were subjected during the Commune having, it is supposed, led to this innovation. What the new Archbishop will say to the practice is not yet known.

—A correspondent writes from the White Mountains: "I am informed that the receipts of the Mount Washington Railway this season are upward of $30,000. There were 175 passengers, up and down, yesterday, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather—or, as we might say, not a very good day for mountains, either. One gentleman said he had on three shirts, two coats, an overcoat, and then was wet through."

—A stranger who but occasionally visits New York will hardly recognize the Battery in its present condition. The walks, grass, and trees are quite rural looking, while the work of constructing the new pier is being pushed forward rapidly. Already 12,000 square yards of mud have been taken from the bed of the river, and 10,000 square yards of stone dumped and levelled in its place.

—A singular and beautiful incident occurred at a funeral in Cape Ann the other day. Just at the conclusion of the services over the remains a white dove suddenly made its appearance, and, after making the circuit of the apartment, alighted upon the head of the rector who had conducted the exercises. There it quietly remained until removed and properly cared for. It did not belong to the family, but was the property of a neighbor, who resides on the same street.

—A farmer in San Bernardino County, California, has a field of 75,000 ramie plants, and will have 50,000 roots for sale after the crop has been gathered. It is said that almost any kind of loose, sandy, dry soil will produce the plant, and that the stalk grows to the height of seven and eight feet, turning out two or more crops per year. A machine has been constructed for preparing the fibre for the market, and it will not be long, therefore, before opportunity will be afforded to test the much-praised qualities of the plant by exhibiting it in the web of goods ready for manufacture by the needle.

—The daily ration for an adult is said, by Dr. See, of the Medical School in Paris, to be 100 grammes of meat, 30 grms. of salt fish, 750 grms. of bread, 30 grms. of lard, and 30 grms. of dried and compressed vegetables; a total of 970 grammes of solid food. Incidentally, remarks the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, the author observed that crust of bread contains just twice as much nourishment as crumb, which contains 44 per cent of water. The highly-nutritive value of wine was specially alluded to, and illustrated by the fact that in some districts of France and Spain, men live on bread and wine only for many weeks together, in a healthy and vigorous state.

—"The island of St. Helena," writes a correspondent to the London papers, "was visited on the 13th, 14th, and 27th of July by most disastrous floods, caused by incessant heavy rains. They resembled waterspouts. Two lives were lost, and very serious accidents to limbs and property have occurred. Five hundred of the inhabitants have been washed out of their homesteads, and most of them have lost everything. Great damage has been done to property, both public and private. Our roads are destroyed; houses are washed away or utterly gutted. We shall have to beg for assistance from without."

—Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone, of Michigan, who is chaperoning some twenty-six young ladies now travelling in Europe, writes: "In many of the hotels in Ireland we found women acting as head clerks, and doing their business with despatch and accuracy. Everywhere it is to be remarked that the girls and women understand a question much quicker than the men. One does not hear from the girl waiters, 'I beg pardon, ma'am,' with a blank look of not comprehending the question, nearly as often as from the men employed to serve at table, and in the various capacities of hotel service."

—The number of species of animals known to be now living is thus given by Mr. Bentham: The number of mammalia is estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 species; birds, at about 10,000; reptiles and amphibians, under 2,000; fishes, at about 10,000; insects, at above 180,000; crustacea and arachnida, rather above 10,000; mollusca, about 20,000; worms, radiates, and sponges and infusoria, under 6,000, while there are about 100,000 species of plants. He thinks a "Genera Plantarum" is still within the capabilities of a single botanist, while such a work on animals would have to be accomplished by a division of labor among zoologists.

—An Irish paper states that as three men were poling a boat along the Abbe River, County of Limerick, on Saturday, August 19, the pole which they were using stuck in the bottom of the river, and for a long time their united exertions failed to extricate it. At last they succeeded, when, to their astonishment they discovered that it was caught in an enormously large metal bell, which remained suspended to it, and which they got into the boat. The bell, which weighs about twelve stone, bore some inscriptions, which have not as yet been deciphered. On a close inspection it was, however, found that it bore the date of 1180, and it is supposed to have belonged to St. Mary's Cathedral, and to have been thrown into the river during the siege of Limerick.

—A pamphlet on Chinese botany has been lately published, illustrated with eight Chinese woodcuts. It is written by the physician of the Russian Legation at Peking. "The pamphlet," says the *American Journal of Science*, "is full of interesting information concerning esculent, medicinal, and other economical plants, natives of China or of early introduction; and the question of nativity, or the source of introduction, is treated of by the aid of Chinese documents, some of them high antiquity. Cotton appears to have been of comparatively recent introduction, having reached China in the ninth or tenth century, from Central Asia and Cochin China. Contrary to some authorities, it can be proved from Chinese sources that maize and tobacco are not indigenous in China. But the batatas, or street potato, held to be of American origin, was described in Chinese books a long time before the discovery of America—i. e., in the third or fourth century. Sugar cane did not pass from China to India, but the reverse, and as early as the second century, B. C.; although it was several centuries later that a native of India taught the Chinese to make crystallized sugar, or 'stone honey.'"

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry will hold a review at Du Quoin, September 28, the second day of the State fair. General Oglesby will deliver an address on the occasion.

—Charles Johnson was killed at Lafield, White County, on Friday of last week, by falling under a train of cars.

—Mr. Reuben Barrett and wife, of Harlem, Winnebago County, celebrated their golden wedding a few days ago. Mr. Barrett was born in Barry, Worcester County, Massachusetts, and was married in Essex, Chittenden County, Vermont. He moved to the Rock River Valley in 1836, bought his claim, and still resides on the farm where he first located.

—A stabbing affray took place on Monday last at Coal Branch, near Alton, in which a man named Michael Mattia was instantly killed by Alexander Durkin. The act is said to have been done in self-defence. Durkin gave himself up to the authorities.

—The Peoria *Review* of the 7th says: "We are getting disgusted with the Illinois River. A stranger in this country can't find it until he gets his feet wet by stepping in it. If this sort of thing keeps on, they will have to station a policeman at the bridge, or else, the first thing we know, some thirsty cow will come along and drink the ragged Illinois up."

—Four young men of Elliottstown, Effingham County, happened to be paying their addresses to one woman. One secured the company of the girl at a picnic, which so enraged his three rivals that they waylaid and killed him. Two of them have been arrested and placed in jail at Effingham; the other is at large.

—About two weeks ago a German family residing four miles from Bath, in Mason County, partook freely of raw pork and bacon, and soon thereafter one of the children and a young lady was taken sick. A physician was summoned to the bedside of these persons, who pronounced the sickness the result of trichinae, taken into their system in the raw bacon or pork which they had eaten. The child died in a few day after being taken ill. The young lady is getting better.

—The Galena *Gazette* of the 7th says:

"Mr. Thomas Magor, of Hazel Green, who was recently blown up by nitro-glycerine, was in town to-day walking the streets, and looking as well as other people, with the exception of a slight limp, and stiffness of gait. He went up fully sixty feet, passing over a cottonwood tree, and catching in an oak as he came down. It was this oak tree that saved his life, by breaking the fall. He tells us that he experienced some peculiar sensations while flying through the air. One of his feet was benumbed by the explosion, and, while he was going up, he had the impression that his foot was blown off. Flying through the air was not unpleasant, but he looked forward to the stopping with fear and trembling. Landing in the oak tree, he fell from it with but little force, and was but slightly hurt by the fall. The explosion took place but a few rods from the house. His mother heard it, and hastened in that direction, but he met her half way. His side and one of his arms were considerably hurt by the explosion, but he sustained no permanent injury."

IOWA.

Mr. Allen, near Scranton, Green County, in passing by a horse was kicked in the stomach, and died almost instantly.

—Twelve infants held a baby show at the Keokuk Fair last week, and the premiums were awarded to two colored children.

—Wm. Corcoran, a section foreman, was drunk and asleep on the track of the Illinois Central Road near Le Mars, the other day, when a train came along and killed him.

—S. K. Morley, one of the most prominent farmers in Clayton County, was killed by the tumbling rod of a threshing machine, on the 4th inst.

—A colored man was discovered invading the domestic rights of one of his neighbors, at Bloomfield, the other evening, and the colored population turned out, rode the fellow on a rail for more than an hour, and then cast him in among some hogs who were taking a mud bath in a shallow pond. He has left Bloomfield.

—The Hon. C. F. Clarkson, of Grundy County, says that one of his tenants was short of help the other day, when the man's helpmeet came forward, took a fork, mounted a stack of barley, and pitched the whole stack over to the machine—a distance of fifteen feet—in forty-seven minutes, the stack yielding 122 bushels of barley. The woman is 46 years of age.

WISCONSIN.

It is estimated that Berlin girls will earn $15,000 or $20,000 by picking cranberries this fall at 75 cents per bushel.

—The Green Bay *Advocate* notes this singular coincidence:

"Patrick Tiernan left Fort Howard for California nineteen years ago, and has not been home since until recently. Before going, he presented his sister Kate with a pair of sleeve buttons. At Kate's death they fell to her sister, Mrs. P. Hunt. About three years ago she lost one of them in going up to the old fort, and all search failed to find it. Mr. Patrick Tiernan, who originally bought the buttons, was strolling last week near the depot, and found the long lost sleeve button in the sand, and restored it to its mate."

—The Green Bay *Advocate* says:

"An immigration unprecedented in the history of this country has commenced setting in from the island of Iceland, in the North Atlantic—the pioneers in the movement, numbering upwards of twenty families, having arrived at Washington Island, at the entrance of Green Bay, some ninety miles north of here. They are accompanied by an agent, who speaks English, and who manages their affairs. This is said to be the initial movement of a heavy immigration, numbering some 30,000 (?) people, who are looking for new homes in this country. They expect to come to this region, and to that bordering on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway and the Red River of the North."

INDIANA.

Mrs. Mary Kinman, of Petersburg, while visiting her daughter at Oakland, on Thursday night of last week was stung on the hand and arm by a wasp, and died in twenty minutes, after suffering the most intense agony.

—The Port Vogue *Sentinel* of the 7th says:

"A man by the name of Frank Frantz, who lives near New Haven, called upon a horse doctor by the name of Brown, who gave forth pretensions to medical science other than in a veterinarian sense. The children were sick with the ague, and the mountebank proclaimed himself a specialist in the cure of this disease. The father relying upon the assumption, sought him to aid the little sufferers, and the doctor, so-called, prescribed jimson weed tea, which resulted in the death of one child, leaving the other in a dying condition. The neighborhood, as well might be expected, is greatly excited over the event, and the doctor, learning the state of feeling, left for parts unknown. The Sheriff, with the proper documents, is in pursuit."

MINNESOTA.

McKenzie's party of engineers, now running a survey through Douglas County, number seventeen men. Of these, eleven measure over six feet each, aggregating a tribe over sixty-nine feet. The tallest measures six feet six-and-a-half inches.

KANSAS.

The Seventh Annual Fair of the Kansas State Agricultural Society commences at Topeka, the State capital, on Monday, Sept. 11, and continues five days. Cash premiums are offered, to the amount of $12,500, which are open to competition from any State or Territory. The entries are already numerous, including several from Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and States farther East. There will undoubtedly be the finest display of horses, cattle, hogs, vegetables, grain, fruit, flowers, and people ever made west of the Mississippi region. The accommodations are ample, as every door will be thrown open to strangers. Steam-cars will run to the fair grounds on the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad every few moments, while omnibuses and hacks will carry passengers to and from any part of the city at 25 cents each. Every precaution will be taken to prevent extortion, and give a cordial welcome to visitors.

MISSOURI.

Last Saturday, Miss Hetty Harper, of Ray County, committed suicide by shooting herself through the head. It is supposed that she placed the muzzle of a gun under her chin, and pulled the trigger with her toe. The probable cause of the deed was disappointment in love—her family having opposed Miss Harper's marriage to a young gentleman who had been paying attention to her for some time.

PERSONAL.

Garibaldi's health is better.

—The ex-Emperor Napoleon has sent his photograph, with his autograph, to every Deputy who voted against the *decheance* in the National Assembly at Bordeaux.

—Mr. Albert Delpit, of New Orleans, has been decorated with the ribbon of the French Legion of Honor in recognition of his charitable deeds in Paris during the late war.

—Mr. Richard Wallace (the gentleman who distinguished himself by his benefactions in Paris, and who has more recently come before the public as the heir of the late Marquis of Hertford,) has received from Mr. Gladstone an intimation that the Queen desires to confer upon him a Baronetcy, in recognition of his great services to the English residents in Paris during the siege.

—According to the *Etoile Belge*, the Count de Chambord met with some inconveniences before leaving Belgium. Two of the Count's friends, who thought an article in the *Journal de Bruges* treating of the monarchy by right divine offensive, went to the proprietor of that journal, when a lively altercation took place. In consequence of a complaint made, the Burgomaster of Bruges went to Brussels to consult the government, which recommended the Count to moderate the zeal of his followers, and to recall them to the usages of modern civilized societies. The consequence was the departure of the Count and his train.

—Vigneron, a man greatly renowned for his strength, was killed at Boulogne on August 21, while performing before a large audience, in a building erected on the sands at the back of the Casino. His great feat was the sustaining on his shoulder of a six-cwt cannon, while it was being fired by his assistant. On this occasion the assistant applied the match too soon. Vigneron had not time to settle himself into his usual position, and, when the discharge took place, the cannon jerked violently aside, instead of recoiling in the usual way. The concussion felled the unfortunate cannon-holder, and inflicted frightful injuries on the right side of his head, from which he died in a very short time.

—James Johnston, Secretary of the Scottish Anti-Papal League, wrote to Mr. Gladstone to ask him to say categorically, first, whether he is not a Roman Catholic, and second, whether he did or did not, during a visit to Corfu some years ago, go down on his knees in the street, kiss the hand of a priest, and kneel within the altar rails of a Jesuit Church "like a party partaking in the high service." Mr. Gladstone contradicted the stories, but Mr. Johnston was not satisfied. He wanted to know whether they were wholly false—in effect insinuating that Mr. Gladstone had not told the whole truth. To this no reply was vouchsafed, whereupon Mr. Johnston triumphantly publishes the correspondence, apparently believing that he has at last elicited the condemnatory fact that England's Premier is a Roman Catholic.

POLITICAL.

Ex-Governor English is supposed to be laying his plans to "capture" the Democratic nomination for President.

—Colonel E. M. Yerger, the notorious Mississippi rebel, has started a newspaper in Baltimore, which he thinks represents "pure Democracy." Of course he "accepts nothing" politically.

—The Democracy of Jefferson County, Ill., have nominated the following ticket: For County Treasurer, Samuel W. Jones; for County Surveyor, Barton C. Wells.

—The Cleveland *Herald* of the 7th says:

"We gave the Columbus *Journal's* story of unsuccessful attempts made to exchange Ewing for McCook on the Democratic ticket. The *Statesman* and *Enquirer* of next day made no denial, and the following confirmatory despatch from Columbus was in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

"'There will be a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee to-morrow. A letter is said to be in town from McCook, declining, on account of continued ill-health, the Governorship. General Ewing has been sent for, and will be here to-morrow. It is almost certain that the General will be substituted for McCook. Judge Thurman will be present at the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.'

"The *Journal*, it will be remembered, said Ewing refused to be set up as a substitute for McCook, merely to be knocked over in October."

—At the State Convention of the New York Anti-Tammany Party, held at Syracuse, September 6, the following State ticket was nominated:

Secretary of State—C. C. Leigh, of New York.
Comptroller—Gardiner Howland, of Rensselaer.
State Treasurer—Simeon Brownell, of Washington.
Attorney General—Edward Cramney, of Dutchess.
Canal Commissioner—John B. Edwards, of Oswego.
State Engineer and Surveyor—C. J. Mills, of Fulton.
Inspector of State Prisons—W. Maria, of Onondaga.

NEW YORK.

The Meeting Against Tammany—Suggestions by a Spectator.

The Editorial Capulets and Montagues.

How President Grant Can Crush Tammany.

A Use for the Custom House Patronage Suggested.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

The meeting at the Cooper Institute last night, against Tammany Hall, was large and respectable; but I am reflecting as to whether it was more than the oft-repeated meeting which has been held here, which passes resolutions and hears speeches in good English, and then separates without a victim or a conclusion.

PARTY GOVERNMENT THE MOLOCH OF NEW YORK.

New York's impotence under the robberies of scoundrels is partly the effect of unrestricted suffrage in things purely local, corporate, and civic, and chiefly of the domination of national politics in matters of local rule.

Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer expressed the last of these causes aloud in meeting when he said:

"Even now, while this poor city lies prostrate under a hundred wounds and a debt of a hundred millions, the intriguing politicians are again at work to turn our misfortunes to the advantage of their party. Horace Greeley wants the revolting Democrats to support the Republican State ticket if the Republicans will support the anti-Tammany city ticket, thus raffling for our garments at the foot of our cross."

Over the entire United States our great cities are regulated in the same way. At Philadelphia, this year, the line Republican papers support for Mayor, District Attorney, Sheriff, etc., a set of men who are flagrantly corrupt politicians, and who would steal as much as Tweed if the civic constitution would stand it. That party patriotism which ought to be the reliance of great occasions is brought out in uniform to storm the office of Recorder of Deeds or Town Bailiff. The colors which, perhaps, were the inspiration of an heroic militia carrying the ramparts of rebellion must spread their stains of blood and weather to secure Buskin and Glimp, attorneys-at-law, the emoluments of a scrivener's office.

TAMMANY NOT THE NATIONAL ENEMY.

We do this thing every year in all our cities, and yet we hold up our hands at the story of Tammany. But I am not certain that Tammany, even with Tweed, Sweeney, and the whole set, has not a very honorable war record. Tweed and Sweeny are decidedly "new departure" men; they were all War Democrats all the time; even after the draft riots the courts of Tammany punished the rioters efficiently. I observed in San Francisco that the "Blossom Club" of Tammany men paid an especial pilgrimage to the grave of David Broderick, whom they held in high esteem as one of their exsachems, and the victim of disunionists on the Pacific. Judge Pierrepoint said at the meeting last night,—he is General Grant's United States Attorney and ought to know: "The idea has been thrown out and circulated in other States that these great frauds have been perpetrated for the purpose of raising a Presidential fund for Democratic use. No truth in this whatever! The Democratic party will never see a dollar of this money; it has already been divided; and those who have it care no more for the future of the Democratic party than they do for the laboring voters whom they plunder and deceive."

This I believe to be perfectly true. At one time the dream may have entered the brain of Tweedy to compound with his criminal reputation by going to the United States Senate and become as respectable as it is, Simon Cameron and others there, by the influence with a Democratic Executive, probably Hoffman. Sweeney is popularly called "brain of Tammany," and, like all criminals with brains, is unhappy and ambitious of consideration. But Bill Tweed and Dick Connolly care nothing about Washington, which is too conspicuous a theatre for their greed, and too large and dangerous for their grand larceny operations. The one independence act of Hoffman lost him the countenance of Tammany, and broke his Presidential slate to pieces. Hoffman performed that one act sincerely, and of the risk of all his opportunities. The Orangemen for whom he interposed, thanked him in an address, but not so the Republican city papers of New York, who hastened to denounce the just Magistrate of their State, in the fear that praise might help him toward the Presidency. The New York *Tribune* and Hibernia Hall gloated together that John T. Hoffman was politically dead. When, ever again, will a Democratic Magistrate of New York be foolish enough to protect an Orange procession?

THE BLIND LEADERS OF THE BLIND.

The drift of my argument is to show that we can never perfectly reform our populous American cities while we continue to use their bureau offices for party ends. Tammany has that cannot safely be attacked on national accounts; its offences are local and criminal, and the Republicans of New York can drive the Sweeney ring out of existence whenever they stop nominating a "regular ticket" for municipal offices. That ticket for the present is always hopeless, and the Tammany chiefs desire it to be set up, because it makes Tammany the regular Democratic ticket. The long personal struggle between the *Times* and the *Tribune*, however, keeps up the farce every year. If Horace supports the "Citizen" ticket, the *Times* cries treason, and calls on the nation to look at the spectacle. Those fellows are engaged in making carculation and power out of each other at the expense of New York city. If the Republican voters of New York got the same advice from both papers they would know how to vote to break down Tammany. But the two morning organs go contrary ways, and the thirty odd thousand Republican ballots go into opposite boxes. Thus mankind is ruled by jealousy and "cussedness"; intelligence is lost in the popular count; and Tweed lives, the right arm of Sweeney, and the big thief of Christendom.

NO REPUBLICANS LEFT IN NEW YORK.

One effect of this diversion has been the gradual retirement of Republican voters from the polls on civic election days. They no longer vote for anybody for Mayor or Aldermen. Their two papers scream in vain, but they do not come out, crying back to their morning organs, "A plague o' both your houses!" The uncertainty and discouragement of this Republican vote is an incentive to ballot-box stuffing, repeating, etc., for Tammany now votes the Republican absentee against Tammany's Democratic competitor.

THE PRESENT FARCE.

After awhile, when the *Times* and *Tribune* have played the Republican vote out of existence, and Tammany has fully appropriated it, there goes up a cry from the *Times* of:

"Carpets! Printing! Millions lost to the city!"

It at once strikes the *Tribune* that if this discovery on the part of the *Times* be not pooh-poohed, the *Times* will encroach upon the *Tribune's* influence; so the great economical philosopher and only genuine reformer is struck with compunction. "Let us not be hasty," he says; "we deplore violent language; it is not the custom of this establishment; the concern across the way has always been a wilful, etc., etc.!"

Of course the average Republican voter of New York is muddled again; those two blasted morning organs have divided up on the question of evidence as well as upon nominations. But in the nick of time the organ in the pout discovers something down the bay; there are quarantine frauds, as well as frauds at the City Hall! So each great organ takes up its particular line of fraud, and Horace shouts, "Carnochan!" to drown the rival concern's cry of "Tweed!" The effect of this is to close up one of the gallows-traps through which Sweeney and Co. might drop, because Governor Hoffman, just now on bad terms with Tammany, has it in his power to cite the city officials before him, and perhaps suspend them; at any rate to intimidate them,—just as Trenton, when Governor, drove Frank Boole to the mad-house by citing him to trial at Albany. But Hoffman does not propose to give any help to the *Tribune's* movement to suspend his friend and appointee, Carnochan, however he may be incensed at the City Hall gang. In my belief Governor Hoffman was as much astounded as anybody in the country at the amount of Tweed's stealings, but he had had a recent experience of how the city press of both parties applauded an honest Governor's interference, the *Tribune* and the *World* vieing with each other in berating him.

Therefore, nothing is done except to cry out. The big meeting cried out last night. All the papers cry. The office-holders under President Grant cry the loudest, glad to make Tammany's local crimes a national boost. The *World* this morning stands off, and seeks to stir the soul of one of "the great and good" editors up the street by remarking:

"The meeting was packed with Custom House employes, one of whose objects was to insult and humiliate the *Tribune* by complimenting and extolling the Custom House organ. When the *Times* was mentioned in the resolution relating to the press, the cheers were so prolonged, so often renewed, so deafening and interminable, as to disclose a concerted, calculated attempt to wound the pride and sensibilities of the *Tribune*."

Could anything show more incisively why the Tammany Ring serenely maintains control of New York and "chivalrously" protects the meeting to denounce it? The metropolis of the East is the prey of national issues, and of the impotence and jealousy of the two newspapers which bully, rag and pull its Republican vote from the merest motives of boys. If the "leaders of public opinion" can afford to present this spectacle, why cannot the leaders for party spoils, the Tammany thieves, be content with their motives and reputation?

THE CUSTOM HOUSE FARCE.

The Republican voters of New York had better drop their two morning papers and take the news from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which carefully sifts out the truth from its erratic namesake and from the *Times* of New York as well, but pays no attention, except pity, to the vanities of those "great" journals. It is amongst the misfortunes of New York to be cursed with a great Custom House controlled by Federal thieves, the gateway to that tariff corruption which the New York *Tribune* upholds in principle, while the *Times* at present commands the gateway patronage. This Custom House is used to precipitate Republican politics into the civic elections of New York city, and thereby to give the Democratic thieves of the City Hall an excuse for a "regular" organization also. The Democratic regular organization is Tammany, and Tammany is Tweed, Sweeney & Co. The Republican regular organization lies between the *Times* and *Tribune*, and its *bête de ville* to be wrestled for is the Custom House. The nuisance of Tammany is perpetuated by the nuisance of a regular Republican ticket in a city where, according to the best information, Tammany could be outvoted—perhaps outcounted—only by its own malcontents.

"Give me the patronage of the New York Federal Custom House," said Jimmy O'Brien, who sat last night on the platform at the Cooper Institute meeting, "and I can beat Bill Tweed out of the City Hall at the first round!"

If Jimmy O'Brien could beat Tweed, being of his own party, a Democrat of higher tone might do it,—say Robert B. Roosevelt, John Anthon, or Smith Ely. The Custom House patronage has never done any good to the Republican party, except to put Fenton and Conkling and all the State politicians out with each other, and make the New York *Tribune* pooh-pooh the exposures of the New York *Times*. The Custom House patronage is now employed by its Collector, one Murphy, to delude General Grant with the idea that it can give him the vote of New York State in 1872; but this patronage will do more to lose him the State than all the plunder stolen by Tammany Hall. One "great and good" editor has declared against the President's renomination already. If he gives this great and good man the Custom House the other editor will also abandon him.

A WAY TO BEAT TWEED.

Why not do a magnanimous thing, and present as much of the Custom House patronage, as is compatible with getting a revenue, to some anti-Tammany Democrats who can beat Tweed and Sweeney, and save the tax-payers of New York twenty millions of dollars a year?

This is not a jest; it is plain earnest. The "Custom House patronage" merely means about one thousand men, out of whose monthly salaries 15 per cent is withheld for election purposes. Tammany derives its election expenses in the same way, by remorselessly taxing its clerks and police; and it spends little or none of the proceeds of its robberies, as Judge Pierrepoint confessed, to win an election. The Custom House abuses of New York are certainly equal to the clerical abuses of Tammany Hall; the system of making public employes pay for elections is an outrage, whether President Grant or Dick Connolly does it. As it is done in the United States Capitol and also in the Custom Houses, let it once be transferred with the object of giving the Tammany Ring a broken head. No future ring will ever have the appetite for robbery of Bill Tweed and Co., and the United States can not put down a worse brood of monsters.

If there are two thousand Federal employes in New York, paying, as now, ten dollars apiece to Republican election committees—say for every four months prior to an election—this will make a campaign fund of $80,000. With this money the anti-Tammany Democrats of New York can sweep the city, where the ring is already beset with enemies, and its chiefs dispirited. The use of the money would be legitimate, as politics goes; to put up election boxes, print appeals to voters less conflicting than those of the two "great" organs, and employ canvassers.

I say that this money would be spent with more effect, more honor, and more discretion than it is now spent, every year, to keep up the farce of a regular Republican municipal ticket in a Teutonic and Celtic city. The "outs," the malcontents of Tammany Hall, are poor in purse, but they furnish the only material to beat the ring, and the Federal abuses here would supply them with the sinews.

The credit of the United States, and of American justice and character, has been more injured by the Tammany Ring than by the great rebellion. Its corrupt Judges, its Erie operations, its legislative acts which compromised even a Governor, the low order and type of the men who can thus wantonly sack the first city of the Western World, and, finally, the immensity of their plunder, might well make a President of the United States, engrossed in the honor of his country more than his renomination, exclaim:

"Take the Custom House patronage of New York, which has torn my party there in half, and apply it to the extinction of Tweed, Barnard, Hall, and those other foes of human government!"

NOT LARGE ORDNANCE.

Some of these competitive exposures of Tammany strike the candid mind as small; for instance, the *Tribune's* analysis of the police wardens' profits upon the small beer of detained bankrupts. With Oakey Hall Connolly, and Tweed carrying off sixty millions in three years, or nearly all the legitimate funding capital of the city of New York, it is rather a diversion to shout: "And also tuppence worth of gin and soda from our gallant debtors!"

The rallying point for all who have purpose without invidiousness is the central ring, the dumvirate, Tweed and Sweeney. Not until they are indicted upon the greater charges, and punished by levy and imprisonment, will it be in order to bring Mr. Bardolph, Mr. Poins, and Mr. Pistol to the bar, who merely took a sip from somebody's cup of sack.

—In the Bay of Biscay, oh? GATH.

An Immense Farm.

The Louisville *Journal* describes the farm of Mr. Sullivant, in Vermillion County, Illinois. This farm contains 40,000 acres in one tract, though elsewhere in the State the proprietor has tracts numbering, in the aggregate, almost as many acres more. Much of this land was entered by Mr. Sullivant years ago, at a very small sum per acre, something less than $2. The land is now worth about $40 an acre, and is rapidly increasing in value as the country becomes populated, for the soil itself is amazingly productive; rich, loamy, and fertile prairie land, with an occasional forest, mainly of oak trees. The extent of this tract may be conceived when it is stated that one may ride directly from his house, is more than the one direction he may choose, six miles before leaving his territory.

Mr. Sullivant is a thorough farmer, and one of the old pioneers in the art and science, and he is now the first, greatest, most practical and scientific farmer, perhaps, of the age. The order in which he keeps his farm, and the success of conduct of it so far, speak sufficiently for his ability. If there be no particular merit in the acquisition of the immense estate, or the foresight that led to it, his management is enough to mark him as more than an ordinary man. His hospitality is widely known, and has been enjoyed by many, among whom may be mentioned the Prince of Wales, who, during his visit to this country, expressed a desire to engage in a hunt of prairie chickens, and was elegantly entertained at Mr. Sullivant's place. The estate is divided into farms of five thousand acres each, which are known by their numbers. Between them runs a boulevard, eighty feet in width, bounded on each side by a fine hedge. Each farm is thus enclosed, and intrusted to a reliable tenant, who has his residence and a requisite number of houses for his laborers.

There are four or five hundred men engaged on the entire place. Near the residence of Mr. Sullivant is quite a village, inhabited by the men in his employ; there is a blacksmith's shop, with four fires, an immense building, devoted to the protection of the agricultural implements, being quite conspicuous. Every improvement in such implements has been seized on by this great farmer, who, at the same time, is careful of his stock, and has his hundreds of plows carefully cleaned and varnished when they are put away for a season. There are several hundred horses there, but this number is only so small from the fact that Mr. Sullivant is not a stock-raiser. Much of the land lies idle, awaiting the due time for its service.

The main energy of this year's farming is devoted to the raising of ten thousand acres of corn. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of lumber has just been received, to be applied to the erection of barns and elevators. Hitherto the nearest railway point was twelve or fourteen miles distant, but a road is about to be completed now which will give facilities that will much increase the value of the estate. The proprietor expects to raise 200,000 bushels this year. Forty bushels to the acre is a small estimate.

Development of Mining in California.

From the San Francisco Alta.

The operations now on foot in various sections of the State, whereby the application of water to gold and grain productions will be insured and made permanent, are on a very extensive scale, and will effect the most important changes in industrial occupations. The immense and rich placers south of the American River, which have been neglected perforce in past years for want of the necessary water, will soon be brought into activity by means of the extensive works of the Excelsior Ditch and Mining Company, which, operating with large English capital, proposes to utilize the waters of the south fork of the American River, and make them subservient to the wants of the cement and gravel claims which are practically inexhaustible. The report of the French Imperial engineer on the extent and value of these washings was to the effect that they could supply $12,000,000 per annum for five hundred years, an estimate which leaves a large margin for the present generation to operate in. Those immense fields have been hitherto valueless for want of the water which is now to be supplied to them freely, and property in those sections, particularly in and around Placerville, has risen in value by anticipation. The hydraulic works will not only impart productiveness to the hitherto dormant placers, but will irrigate large agricultural tracts, and supply water for city uses, and, in connection with the great irrigating works of the upper San Joaquin, will provide the single great want, that of water, necessary to the utilizing of the limitless natural resources of this coast. There is in fact no actual want of water in any section of the State; but there is an absence of means of its distribution at the proper times and places. The ample volumes of water which rush down the Sierras in winter and spring require only to be controlled, husbanded and distributed by means of dams, ditches and canals, to bring forth gold and grain in an abundance with which no other countries can compete. The required works are now being pushed rapidly in a manner, which, within four or five years, will far more than double the present gold and grain production, but what is more to the purpose, insure a continual and regular yield, removing all those contingencies of drouth which have in past years been so disastrous to settlers and have retarded the taking up of the most productive lands in the State. It is quite possible that the extensive irrigation now projected may have a tendency to modify the existing climate by keeping moist millions of acres which are now completely dry more than half of the entire year. The fertility of Egypt, since the memory of man, has been due to the periodical natural overflowings of the Nile. The streams that wash the sides of the Sierras are not less fructifying in their influences, and overflowings by artificial means for short time in the spring, giving a thorough soaking to the cultivated fields, will not be less important in their results. The whole lower region of the State may be converted, within a few years, into a garden, while the water applied to washings will pour down golden streams upon the city far in excess of any former experience.

AN INDIANA HORROR.

Boiler Explosion at New Haven—Three Persons Killed and Three Wounded.

From the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel, Sept. 1.

At an early hour our city was filled with the horrifying report that the boiler of the Maumee Valley Mills, situated at New Haven, six miles from Fort Wayne, had exploded, killing the two proprietors and the engineer, also wounding three of the employes.

The Maumee Valley Mills are located in the village of New Haven, on Main street, near the corner of Broadway. They were erected in the year 1864; have passed through the proprietorship of several different parties, and have always been regarded as turning out the best flour used in Allen County. Charles and Louis Lepper, under the firm name of Lepper & Bro., were the proprietors at the time of the disaster, and victims of the explosion.

The mill was a frame structure, substantially built. The engine room was situated on the east side of the main building.

Some time ago it was decided to put in a new heater, and the material was furnished by a firm in this city. The Messrs. Lepper superintended the work of putting it in, which they completed on Monday, August 28. The new heater was first used on Friday, September 1, and apparently worked well.

From the statement of Abraham Fruth, who was employed in the capacity of miller, we have the only solution of the accident that occurred. He tells us that the engine had been running a half hour, when the engineer, A. B. Carr, reported that the pumps did not work well. He went into the engine room and noticed that only fifty pounds of steam was on, when it was shut down. Charles and Louis Lepper were also in the engine room at the time. He also noticed that the slides were heated and fast, and, when he left and went in the mill, Mr. Carr was engaged in loosening the slides. He thinks it could not have been over a half minute from the time he entered the second floor of the mill till the explosion took place. He also stated that they carried sixty to seventy pounds of steam to run one burr.

Never in our reportorial experience have we witnessed a more complete wreck of buildings or a more terrible mangling of bodies than caused by the explosion just instanced. The body of Charles Lepper was found under the *debris* of the engine room; the right leg torn off and horribly mangled. With his brother Louis, two years ago, he took up his residence in New Haven, and was regarded as one of the upright, honest and industrious men of the community. He was 34 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children to mourn his untimely end.

Louis Lepper was three years the junior of his brother Charles, being about 31 years of age. He also leaves behind him a sorrowing wife and four children.

A wife, two little boys and a girl mourn the sad fate of A. B. Carr.

Abraham Fruth, the miller, has been in the employ of the Messrs. Lepper since the first day of August last. He was slightly wounded on the left side of the face and hip. Will be around in a few days.

Sherman R. Lewis, a boy about 15 years old, son of Harvey W. Lewis, commenced working in the mill last Monday. He received a severe blow on the left temple, and the left side of his face was badly scalded. Not dangerous.

Ephraim Sternberg, aged 14 years, commenced work the same day as Sherman Lewis. The left side of his face is badly injured, and face scalded. He is a son of Mrs. Phoebe Ann Sternberg, a widow, and her main support.

So terrific was the explosion that a piece of the boiler, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, was thrown at least two hundred yards, and went crashing through the kitchen attached to the residence of Mr. Rogers, formerly part owner of the mill.

Coroner John P. Waters was holding an inquest on the bodies at the time our reporter left. We are only enabled to present the following testimony of Allen H. Dougall:

Allen H. Dougall, sworn: Shortly after 7 o'clock I was startled by a loud noise, as if a peal of thunder. On looking out I saw, in the direction of the swinging bridge, the air was full of dust and *debris*; I took my hat and started on the run in that direction, and was met on the railroad by a shower of water. On arriving at the scene of the disaster, I found the engine-room of the Maumee Valley Mills in ruins; a piece of the stack lying lengthwise where the boiler stood; the front end of the boiler doubled at the door of the engine-room; the shell of the boiler rent the entire length, and near its original position. On removing the stack and timbers, we found the body of Charles Lepper, just forward of the engine crank, lying across the bed-plate of the engine, with one of his legs gone below the knee, accidentally cut off by the arms of the fly-wheel; life extinct.

The body of Louis Lepper we found in the southwest corner of the engine room, in a position as if it had been thrown backward—life extinct. After rolling the shell of the boiler out of the ruins, the body of A. B. Carr, the engineer, was found lying across the crosshead of the piston rod; his head torn by the fly-wheel, and his arm thrown around the rim. His body was in a horrid, mangled condition, and taken up by piecemeal, and put into a shoe-box. His head and trunk was still connected, but we had to use shovels to lift him up in anything like human form. I ordered the remains of all to be carried to the town office, there to await the arrival of the Coroner.

State Debts and Liabilities.

From the Chicago Mercantile Journal.

We have not seen anywhere a tabular exhibit of State indebtedness, and have therefore been at considerable pains to make an accurate and reliable compilation, giving the aggregate debt of each State, at the date of its last official publication, as follows:

State.	Date.	Total.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sum Total		$344,050,757.90

*Less sinking fund, since April 1, 1870, reduced by $140,000.

Mississippi, in 1838, created a debt to the amount of $7,000,000 for the establishment of banks. The State soon ceased to pay interest on these bonds, and has long since wholly repudiated them.

Nebraska has so far incurred no debt.

West Virginia has no State debt, except such portion of the debt of Virginia as might equitably fall to her share. West Virginia may assume such portion of that debt.

Wisconsin has no debts, except such as are invested in trust funds, created for the support of schools, benevolent institutions, etc., etc.

As some persons may have a curiosity to know the amount of State indebtedness, taken by sections of the country, we give below an exhibit of groups of States:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Maine	$8,067,900.00
New Hampshire	[illegible]
Vermont	1,227,000.00
Massachusetts	[illegible]
Rhode Island	2,774,000.00
Connecticut	6,775,900.00
	$39,479,900.00

SOUTHERN STATES.

Virginia	$47,390,839.95
North Carolina	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]
	$192,498,784.45

WESTERN STATES.

Ohio	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]
	$37,970,515.45

MIDDLE STATES.

New Jersey	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]
	$101,183,097.00

PACIFIC STATES.

California	$3,306,000.00
Oregon	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]
	$4,373,633.00

The above exhibit shows that the Western States, considering area, population, and resources, are least in debt, and that local taxation, for many years to come, is likely to be much lighter in our section than in any other. Here, too, the number of inhabitants and the development of material advantages are augmenting at a ratio not paralleled in any other part of the country, making the burden of the State debt easier and easier to be borne with every passing year. Indeed, it is altogether probable that all the Western States, with the exception of Ohio and Missouri, perhaps, will be completely out of debt before the close of the present decade.

State debts in New England, outside of Massachusetts, are generally confined to war loans, and are in process of extinguishment.

The large indebtedness of the Southern States has been created principally since the close of the war, by a reckless system of almost indiscriminate aid to railroads. Tennessee and North Carolina in particular have been brought to the verge of bankruptcy by this course of loaning their credit. Few of the roads so aided are paying the interest on the bonds issued to them, and some have literally swindled the State.

Marshal Bazaine's Duplicity—New Facts about the Fall of Metz.

From the New York Evening Post.

The capitulation of Metz was owing entirely to the treachery of Marshal Bazaine, who refused to make any sortie, and who yielded up the city against the wishes of the inhabitants. It is hinted that he did this in the hope of saving the Napoleonic dynasty, thinking that by thus giving Lorraine to the Prussians they would aid in the restoration of Napoleon III. It is believed that they acceded to this plan, but subsequently found the public feeling against the Emperor so strong that they could not carry out the scheme; but they kept Metz.

The presence of the army of Bazaine, which most people have thought was for its defence, proved the ruin of Metz. The city is so strongly fortified that with proper provisioning it could have held out for years; but the immense army during its long enforced idleness before the walls—for the forces were not in the city at all—devoured all the provisions. Metz supplied Bazaine's army; and yet, after the capitulation, the Prussians found provisions in the camp, and sold them to the citizens. This was after the latter had been for days subsisting on horse flesh, doled out in limited rations.

So great was the dissatisfaction of the authorities of Metz with the policy of Bazaine, that they went so far as to organize a revolt, and proposed the removal of the Marshal. This, speaking in a military sense, they had not the slightest right to do; but the difficulty in finding a leader who would be acceptable to the army to take Bazaine's place prevented the consummation of the plan. Overtures made to Changarnier, who was with the army, though holding no command, were rejected. Frequent communications passed between Bazaine and the municipal authorities, and the bad feeling existing between them was not concealed.

The Marshal, too, was well aware that he was suspected of treason. He kept from the knowledge of the citizens the facts of Sedan, and the people of New York—nay, of every town and village in the United States—knew of the fall of Napoleon and the surrender of his army a week or more before the besieged inhabitants of Metz heard the startling news. Then a piece of a German newspaper was brought into the city in a straggler's boot, and from this stray fragment the all-important intelligence was gleaned. The Mayor immediately demanded information of Bazaine, who acknowledged what he could not longer conceal. The vote of *decheance* was known at Metz only after a long delay, and immediately after the reception of the news the National Guards tore the Imperial eagles from the public buildings. Up to this date, however, the word "imperiale" has not been removed from the doors of the different apartments in the Palais de Justice.

Metz is to-day in heart a French city, though her streets are filled with Prussian troops and she is within the political boundaries of Prussia. The people are perfectly outspoken in their determination to fight again for what they deem their nationality. "There is my only son," said a mother to me, pointing to a lad of 15, "and I expect in a few years to see him in the army which will make us French again." "If we have to remain Prussians," said a citizen merchant, "we will leave Metz forever." Already the wealthier people have retired into France. Sixteen thousand persons have left Metz since the siege, besides the 20,000 country people who foolishly sought refuge in its walls on the approach of the Germans.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Old and New Methods of Measuring—The Number of Laborers Required—The Innovation of Machinery.

From the New York Evening Post.

By the present system of handling "in the bulk," instead of the former "bag and half-bushel" process, one hundred bushels are weighed at a time, the scale-hopper being situated directly underneath the receiving hopper, both of which are fitted with suitable discharge valves, the former having a rate of about a hundred bushels per minute, and the latter twice that amount. The rule of measuring is an allowance per bushel of sixty pounds for wheat, fifty-six each for corn and rye, thirty-two for oats, forty-eight for barley, and sixty for peas.

To check the weighmaster in his tallies, a representative of the boat or vessel discharging is always present, and, as a further check, an infallible register is automatically acted upon by the scale beam. This potent little device resembles the clock-shaped metallic barometer used by meteorological observers.

Formerly the custom was to measure by the half-bushel. To accomplish this a large force of laborers was employed in shovelling the grain to the hatchways, in passing the empty measures to the "striker," and again from him to the baggers and sewers, while another force was busily employed shouldering the plethoric bags and hoisting the same upon the dock or vessel's deck.

The "striker" was so named, not from his pugilistic tendencies, but from the nature of his duty, which consisted of striking or levelling off each half-bushel measure, that the quantity should be exact.

Previous to 1850 this post was filled by a negro, but the strike at that time by the Irish laborers against the elevator system deprived Othello of his occupation. The size, shape and make of the striker's rule or scraper was prescribed by law, as was also the manner of his using it, one-third down and two-thirds up being the rule.

Previous to 1840—under an act of May 14, 1840—the weighing of grain being a matter of State appointment and supervision. A measurer general, with his twenty deputies, was equal to the trade requirements. This law required an annual report of the number of bushels measured by the several deputies, whence received, the amount, as well as the destination of shipment, monthly and yearly average prices, and other particulars.

In compliance with this old law, all grain was sold by measure and not by weight, with the exception of wheat, for which the balance scale was used a long time, and until the introduction of the beam scale, such as is now used to weigh cotton. To ascertain the quantity of wheat, allowing sixty pounds to the bushel, it was then customary to tally off lots of fifty bushels, taking from them each a half-bushel, and weighing the same by pounds and ounces. This weighed bushel was then deemed the average of the one hundred measured, and the quantity of the entire cargo became a question of lengthy mathematical calculation.

Under the bag and half-bushel system twelve hours constituted the working day. Now steam and machinery work on until the task is finished. Six hundred bushels per hour for five hours, or 3,000 bushels, was considered a good half day's work, though the average per day was below 5,400 bushels. Now the elevator disposes of 3,000 bushels per hour from the boat, screens, weighs, and delivers all at the same time, and deposits it in the warehouses. Comparing the old facilities of 6,000 bushels per day with the 35,000 bushels capacity to handle at the present day, we easily deduce an increase of nearly 600 per cent in favor of machinery. Of oats, 600 bushels per hour was the average, and 700 bushels have been weighed by the old system.

From 1848 to 1861 the weighing fee was reduced to 50 cents, the striker receiving 12½ cents per 100 bushels. The shovellers and other men were paid by the consignees according as demand and supply regulated it, 10 cents, 12 cents, or may be 15 cents per 100 bushels. Sometimes, though rarely, the measurer furnished one of the laborers.

Formerly there were employed, in addition to the striker and shoveller, three to five trimmers, whose duty it was to shovel or trim the cargo to the hatchway; an additional man was provided if the grain was screened. This screen was a rude wire sieve, upon which each measureful was thrown, depending upon a gusty day to remove the chaff—a work now performed by the blowing process in one-sixth of the time. Subsequent to 1848 five-bushel tubs were used in lieu of the half-bushel measure when the screening was performed upon the deck of the receiving vessel; but if screened and bagged also, a much narrower sieve was in vogue to facilitate the filling, and was erected much after the manner of the sand-screens used by masons and builders, but standing at a less angle.

Under the old law the purchaser was not allowed his choice of the deputy measurer without the approval of the measurer general. At present the person buying has the sole right of choice, by commercial usage. The shortage or deficit in the cargo was formerly borne by the consignees of the grain, but now it is made good by the agents of the line transporting it. The furnishing of bags was generally by the vessels, when the grain was for English and Northern European ports, and by the shippers when Continental orders were filled, though it often was subject to specific contract at the time of purchase.

Upon the adoption of our present State Constitution in 1846, the grain inspection laws were abolished, and the duties, before that date performed by the measurer general and his deputies, became open to private enterprise and public competition. Many of these ex-officials organized themselves into a board of measurers with T. S. Thapson President, who was succeeded by Andrew Luke, both formerly deputies under Mr. Paul Grout, the last measurer general.

The Hon. John A. Poor, of Maine.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 6.

We regret to learn that Hon. John A. Poor, of Portland, Me., died in his residence in that city, of heart disease, Tuesday morning. Mr. Poor was the father of the railroad system of Maine, particularly in its relations to British North America. Long before the mass of his fellow citizens were awake to the fact, he announced that "Portland is the natural seaport of the Canadas"—a declaration repeated by him so often as to cause amusement among those who did not comprehend the true interests of their State. Mr. Poor, however, never faltered before ridicule nor succumbed to indifference. In season and out of season—before meetings of merchants and in remote towns, often in the most inclement weather of a Maine winter, through the press and by individual persuasion—he urged his ideas until he had the satisfaction of seeing them embodied in the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Road, the nucleus of what is now better known as the Grand Trunk Railway. A volume might be written of Mr. Poor's efforts in this direction—a volume worthy to stand on the same shelf with the life of Stephenson and the accounts of the other great pioneers of railroading on both sides of the water.

Mr. Poor never ceased his interest in the subject. More than twenty years ago he conceived the idea of the European & North American Railroad, and to him is almost due the present encouraging prospects of that great enterprise. He was also, at the time of his death, President of the proposed Portland & Rutland Road. He had not his superior in the country as a general railroad statistician. He was an active member of the Maine Historical Society, and under its auspices he published in 1862 "A Vindication of the Claims of Sir Fernando Gorges as Founder of English Colonization in New England," and he delivered the address at the Popham celebration in 1862. He was editor of the *State of Maine* daily newspaper several years ago, and was for some time member of the Maine Legislature. He was born in the town of Andover, Oxford County, Me., began practical life as a lawyer in Bangor, and subsequently removed to Portland. He was twice married, his last wife, who survives him, being a lady of Cincinnati. Mr. Poor was a model of manly symmetry of person, and certainly gave to ordinary observers no suspicion of the insidious complaint which carried him off at the age of 62.

Our correspondent at Portland telegraphs as follows:

Mr. Poor was in his usual health Monday evening. He was about town and busy at his office and other places all the afternoon. For some time, however, he has been subject to rheumatism. About 2 o'clock Tuesday morning he awoke and complained of severe rheumatic pain in his left shoulder. He arose and lighted the gas, but, after taking something to relieve the pain, again retired. Soon after his wife heard a strange, suffocating noise, and arose, but he only gasped once or twice afterward. A neighbor was called, and Drs. J. P. Gilman and F. Fitch were summoned, but Mr. Poor was dead before their arrival.

The news of his death has startled the whole community. He was a man of gigantic mind, full of statistical and historical knowledge, eminent in public affairs, possessing a great memory, and of the most indefatigable perseverance. He originated the European & North American Railroad, and was the grand manager of the proposed Portland, Rutland & Oswego Railroad. As a lawyer, editor and railroad projector he stood pre-eminent. His last public articles were communications to the *Argus*, only a few days since, and the other Tuesday morning, severely criticising the Maine Central and Eastern Railroads. He was a valuable man, and will be greatly missed. The cause of his death was rheumatism of the heart.

ADVICE FROM NASBY.

What the Democrats Must Do to Succeed This Fall.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(wich is in the State uv Kentucky),
Aug. 19, 1871.

The outlook for the Democracy ain't jist ez good this year ez I shood like to see. It will take the closest kind uv figgerin, and the best management in the world, to make a success, and I reely don't know ez it kin be done at all. There ain't much sense in our leaders. Tweed's stealing in New York, tho not more in quantity than I spose he reely wanted, wuz done too openly for the good uv the party elsewhere, and besides this ther ain't that unanimity, that oneness of sentiment in our ranks that there had ought to be this year. The fact is, the Democrisy comprehends altogether too much—it hez too hefty an assortment uv principles for any one party to swing. I hev spent many anxious hours on the question, how to meet this trouble, and hev at last decided on a system uv work wich, if followed faithfully, may give us that success we hope for.

Our speakers must for once inform themselves ez to the ishoos now before the people. The old speeches wich we hed in Jackson's time and wich we hev yoosed ever since won't do eny more. We hev got to git up new ones, sure. All our extempore speeches must be carefully prepared. A carefully prepared extemporary speech is liable to run smoother than an extemporary speech wich aint carefully prepared. I allus prepare my improptoo speeches afore hand. An Ablishnist kin yoose the same speech all over the country, but we can't. In view of the diversity of opinion there is among the Democracy this year, I would suggest to our speakers in the various sections uv the country that they observe the followin' rules closely:

IN NOO ENGLAND—Advocate the payment uv the bonds in gold, and bear down heavy on them misable, Godforsaken scoundrels who would impair the national credit by a suggestion uv payin uv em in paper. Explain to your aujence that payin a debt in paper aint payin it all. Tell em that paper is promises to pay, and whar who is to pay the paper, and when? Ez for repudiators, lash em! Hold em up to the execration uv a civilized world. Wind up with an elegant and elokent triboot to the Pilgrim fathers. Postrip—in cotton manafacturin towns, advocate a high protective tariff and show that the Democrisy is allus a tariff party. In the woollen mills they don't want tariff so much, and in these draw it mild on tariff. Also, on the nigger question. Assert boldly that the Democrisy acquiesces in the amendments, and wood hev shed its last drop uv blood before any man, white or colored, shood be deprived uv any rite. Say that perhaps some Cincinnatis mite hev been at one time opposed to givin uv the suffrage to the nig—colored man, but it was becoz they feared that they wasn't edecated up to its proper yoose. Mem.—In Noo England be shoor to say colored man—nigger, never.

IN NOO YORK CITY.—Denounce with witherin invective the bloated cotton lords uv Noo England. Bear down with severity onto the very idee uv a tariff. Assert that the Democracy is for free trade in its broadest sense. Urge the payment uv the debt in gold, but denounce the national thieves and the same. In Noo York, yoose the word "nigger" allus, and say that the givin of the ballot to a race so low in intellect, and who hez not yet emerged from barbarism, is an outrage wich no Irishman can submit to. Bear down heavy onto the nigger, and intersperse your speeches with frequent quotations from the Irish poets. Ef you wear a green necktie and carry a short club uv blackthorn, and hev a short, black pipe stickin out uv your vest pocket, it will be all the better. In Noo York your speech may be mostly devoted to the nigger, and be particular in this connection to thus say: "A—nigger." Pint the finger uv skorn at them wich would affiliate with em, and wind up with a glowing tribute to Noo York.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Tariff to the Hub, and uv the highest and most protective kind. Speak uv the wealth hidden in her mountains, and the necessity uv protection to develop it. Remind your hearers uv the old cry uv "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff uv '42," and denounce the free traders bought with British gold. Pint the finger uv skorn at em, and wind up allus with a glowin tribute to the greatness of Pennsylvany. Dodge the nigger in Pennsylvany, and the national debt also, for the people are mixed, and we want no afore elections to please the people.

IN THE NORTHWEST.—Accept the noo departure, and assert that no Democrat desires to bust the amendments, or hez any idea uv any such thing; speak uv the colored man ez a man and a brother, and refer gratefully to his services in the late struggle for the maintenance uv free government. Denounce tariff (in the roorul destricks) ez a swindle onto the West for the purpose uv bein built up the bloated manufacturers of Noo England and Pennsylvany, and agin them bloated manufacturers pint the finger uv skorn. Conclood with a elokent tribute to the grandeur uv the Northwest.

IN OHIO.—Mixed. In the northern counties accept the noo departure—in the middle and southern oppose it. Be high tariff in the iron and coal counties, and free trade in the corn and wheat counties. Dodge the debt question, and pint the finger uv skorn at that wich would drag in irrelevant issues. Conclood with a glowin tribute to the greatness uv Ohio.

IN KENTUCKY.—Denounce niggerism in all its forms, and urge repoodiashen ez strongly ez possible. Say that Kentucky will yoose force, ef need be, rather than have niggers to be on an ekality with white men, and pint the finger uv skorn at them wich wood degrade the white man to that level. Conclood with a glowin tribute to Kentucky.

The Kentucky speech will do for all the South, except South Carolina and Mississippi. In those States yoose the speeches made for Massachoosetts, for in those States the niggers are in the majority. And in them the finger uv skorn must be pinted at them wich wont recognize their manhood. You mite also conclood in these States with a glowin tribute to their present and future greatness.

I wood also suggest to our speakers the strictest abstainin from intoxicatin drinks for at least three hours before each speech. Likker has a tendency to muddle, and the times require clearness. I thought I cood indulge without danger, and the result wuz four drinks wuz that I made the Noo York speech in Pennsylvany, and the Kentucky speech in Iowa. I pinted the finger uv skorn at the wrong people in all uv them places, and got my glowin tribute to their greatness horribly mixed. The speakers may fill themselves ez they choose after meetin, but never before.

Ef this programme is faithfully carried out, I hev no doubt ez to the result. Victory is ourn ef we don't fool away our opportunities.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

—The class list for the recent Cambridge examination for women has been issued for private circulation in England. After this year it will be in the power of the Syndicate to publish the list and the names of candidates. One hundred and twenty-seven candidates entered, as against 84 in 1870, and 36 in 1869, when the examination was instituted. The number of candidates actually examined was 107, and of these 27 failed to satisfy the examiners. Last year the failures were 20 out of 75. The proportion of success in the compulsory subjects is less this year than last, but in other subjects it is greater. The languages group attracted many candidates, and several obtained marks of distinction in Latin, French, and German. In mathematics and in moral sciences candidates have, for the first time, gained a place in the honor class. Five gratuities of £5 each, have been awarded to those engaged in tuition or preparing for that profession, and exhibitions of £25, £20, and £15 have also been awarded.

EDUCATIONAL.

Williams College,
Williamstown, Mass.

Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined [illegible]

MARK HOPKINS, President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED
MURRAY
&
LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye. [illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye. [illegible]

The Inventors' Exhibition AND PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION, [illegible]

$25—Royal Havana Lottery, of Cuba. [illegible]

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

Opinion of Judge Booth.

Attachments Ordered to Issue—The Defendants give Bail.

Yesterday Judge Booth's court room was more than usually crowded, to hear his decision upon the Hickey-Lonergan contempt. Mr. Lonergan was in court for a short time. Hickey was absent, ... Judge Booth found that both parties had been guilty of contempt, delivering the following opinion:

THE OPINION.

[illegible]

[illegible]

DVICE FROM NASBY.

What the Democrats Must Do to Succeed This Fall.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,) Aug. 18, 1871.

[illegible]

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M. (Wich wuz Postmaster.)

[illegible]

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

Opinion of Judge Booth.

Attachments Ordered to Issue—The Defendants give Bail.

Yesterday Judge Booth's court room was more than ordinarily crowded, to hear his decision upon the Hickey-Lonergan contempt. Mr. Lonergan was in court a short time. Hickey was absent, [illegible] in attendance upon the session of [illegible]. Judge Booth found that both parties had been guilty of contempt, delivering the following opinion:

THE OPINION.

[illegible]

The Court ordered the attachments to issue. The formal act of arrest was waived by the defendants, and they gave bail, each in the sum of $1,000 (Lycurgus Laflin being their surety), to answer.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Friday, September 8:

[illegible]

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Relations of the Two Courts—Activity in Russian Military Circles.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at St. Petersburg says, writing on the 12th inst.: "There seems to be something wrong about the relations between the Russian Court and that of Berlin. First, the proposed meeting of two Emperors at Ems did not take place; and now it seems settled that the Emperor William will not come to St. Petersburg for the autumn manœuvres, though his arrival was looked forward to as a certainty. There is unusual bustle, too, in military quarters. On his return from Norway the Czarowitch went straight to the camp without calling at the palace; the military manœuvres have already begun, and will be more expensive and prolonged than was at first intended. But the most evident sign of a coolness toward Prussia is the reappearance of anti-Prussian articles in the Russian press. Last December, as I wrote you at that time, the Chief Censor announced to the editors of the Russian newspapers that it was the will of the Czar that all attacks on Prussia in the press should cease. The order was faithfully obeyed, and even some journals which had formerly been declared adversaries of Prussia went so far as to publish articles setting forth the advantages of a Russo-Prussian alliance. Directly the Czar returned from his German tour all this was changed. The *Golos*, which is known to be inspired by General Milutyn, the Minister of War, openly declares in its number of the 3d inst., that the policy of Prussia is dangerous to the very existence of the Russian Empire. The events of the last ten years, it says, 'prove that during the whole of that time Prussia has had one leading principle of action: that of securing an ally before a war, and breaking the alliance as soon as it is victorious. In 1862 she entered into an eternal alliance with Austria against Denmark, and in 1866 she concluded a similar alliance with Italy against Austria. In 1870 she made friends with Russia, and now that she has gained a victory which she owes almost entirely to Russia's conservative policy, she is endeavoring to form an alliance with Austria against us. * * * * Will not Europe at length understand the dangers which proceed from such a policy? Is it not time to form a league of mutual security against such machinations?'"

Indian Troubles in California.

Los Angeles (Aug. 31) Dispatch to the San Francisco Bulletin.

The following special from Las Flores is the latest received in regard to the Indian troubles: The excitement is still great among the settlers of San Diego County, living in the vicinity of the Indian outbreak. A carrier with despatches from the camp near the old Pala Mission, arrived at Las Flores this morning. Captain Brown, of the United States Army, earnestly requests all citizens who can, to join him with such arms as they may have. He has sent a requisition to San Diego for arms and ammunition. Captain Brown received a letter from Captain Grant, formerly of the United States Army, dated Temecula, on the morning of the 30th, stating that five Indian Chiefs, with Olegario at their head, are at San Jacinto, some twenty-two miles from Pala, ready to move their forces, who number fully 500 warriors. There is little doubt but the Indians are on the war path. The disposition among them to resist the authority of Manselito is widespread, and, if not nipped in the bud, may lead to serious consequences. The San Jacinto Indians belonging to the Cajuilla tribe have just sided with the disaffected Indians of the San Luis Rey tribe, and are now on the march to join the latter at Pala.

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 31.—This evening's stage from San Luis Rey brought an order from Captain Brown, in charge of United States troops at that point, for 50 stand of arms and 2,000 rounds of ammunition, it being his intention to arm the citizens in that neighborhood as quickly as possible. There are no government troops at this post, and as it is impossible to raise any sufficient number of arms from private sources in this city, immediate and effective assistance must be rendered the citizens in the threatened locality. Should the Indians commence depredating with horses, a general massacre will ensue throughout the whole southern section.

Report of the Board of Visitors to West Point.

Washington (September 6) Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

The report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, at West Point, for the year 1871, has just been printed and made public. Only four members of the board consisting of twelve members signed the report unconditionally. Three took exceptions to an article which recommends a stricter discipline, so as to prevent the familiarity now existing between cadets and their superior officers, in frequent visiting back and forth, drinking and carousing together; the spending of money almost without stint by some cadets, while the poorer ones are compelled to put up with mess-house fare, &c.; and one of these objected to a recommendation of the board making a rule to retire on a suitable salary for the Professors whose days of usefulness may have passed. Of the Professors which the report proposes to retire now, are the Professors of Ethics and Law, of Engineering and Drawing, the latter study to be abolished. Five members were absent when the report was signed. The board speaks in the highest terms of the results of the examinations of cadets in their respective studies.

The following suggestions are made in the [illegible]

report: That henceforth the office of Chaplain be made distinct, the term of incumbency to be limited to four years, and there religious denominations to be represented in rotation in making appointments of Chaplain; that a preparatory course, of at least one year, should be established, and in view of the number of annual rejections, that the minimum age of admission to the academy be fixed at eighteen years; that a Professorship of Ethics and Belles Lettres be established, the incumbent to be selected from the civil list; that a new telescope be purchased for the observatory, to take the place of the one in use there for upward of forty years, and that new buildings be erected in place of the dilapidated and almost useless workshops. The care of the premises is pronounced excellent.

Direct Tax Paid by States.

The following is an official list, prepared by the Third Auditor, of the total amounts paid into the Treasury by the States and Territories, on account of the direct tax, under the acts of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1861, May 13, 1862, and Feb. 21, 1866, and prior to July 1, 1871:

[illegible]

Several of the States paid the entire amount of the direct tax, or nearly the entire amount thereof, from balances found due them on settlements of claims in the Third Auditor's Office. New York paid in this manner $1,450,413, and has a balance of suspended claims amounting to $313,170. Pennsylvania paid by the settlement of State claims $1,304,700 of the amount due. Massachusetts, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, and other States paid the total amount from balances found due. On the settlement of the claims in the Third Auditor's Office the total amount of direct tax apportioned under the act of August 5, 1861, is $20,000,000.

—The English papers report a case of child murder and suicide, which has produced a profound sensation. The guilty mother was Miss Fanny Goss, sister of the rector of Kingsland, Hereford County. The child was found strangled by a string around its throat, and a medical examination of the remains of the family having been ordered, Miss Goss shut herself up in her room, and, before she could be reached by the examiners, had gashed her arm desperately in four places, dying in a few minutes from loss of blood.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 8.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, compared with the same for the previous year, is in press. The Chief of the bureau furnishes a synopsis of its contents, from which we make the following compilation:

[illegible]

The foregoing shows that for the year ending June 30, 1871, we exported $76,633,463 more foreign goods than we imported of domestic products other than coin and bullion. This adverse balance on merchandise account was apparently settled by the export of $76,643,561 in coin and bullion. For the year ending June 30, 1870, the adverse balance on merchandise account was only $42,171,050. This, however, was settled only partly by the export of $31,755,380 in coin and bullion. The adverse balance of that year was probably settled, to a large extent, by the export of bonds, and the trade balances of the three or four years previous were probably settled to even a much larger extent by the same means. It will be noticed that the adverse balance on merchandise account for this year so nearly corresponds to the net reports of specie that there seems to be no indication of the payment of the interest due to foreign bondholders. The export of government and railroad bonds is the only considerable item in our foreign commerce which does not and cannot appear in the reports of the Bureau of Statistics. It is to be presumed, therefore, that the interest liabilities to foreign holders of American securities have been settled in that way. The export of United States bonds has unquestionably fallen off during the last year, owing to the exhaustion of the supply in American markets, and thus has helped to increase the necessity for greater exports of specie. The statistics for another year will in all probability show evidences of a still greater decrease in the exports of bonds, and, possibly, also, the necessity for a still greater export of specie. Notwithstanding the large increase in the production of gold and silver, we are now sending it all out to pay our trade balance and interest liabilities, and it seems probable this drain will prevent the accumulation of any considerable stock of specie in the country as long as we have the present volume of irredeemable paper money. The prolific production of the mines of precious metals, not only in America but in other parts of the world, is probably increasing the stock of gold and silver in circulation in the commercial world at large, and, so far as this may be true, it increases the supply of floating capital in the great markets of the world, and helps to sustain the value of government bonds, and consequently to some extent also of United States notes. But the effect of the drain of specie from this country is to place the "price of gold" in the power of the speculators, and the present tendency of affairs favors large fluctuations in the price during the next year.

The following are the values of the principal commodities imported during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871:

[illegible]

The principal domestic articles exported during the year were:

[illegible]

The principal foreign commodities exported were:

[illegible]

The telegraph announced last evening the formal opening of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad from Leavenworth to the southern boundary of Kansas, 140 miles. In connection with the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad, just completed from near Davenport to Leavenworth, and to be formally opened in a week or two, this affords a continuous and direct railroad line of 700 miles from Chicago southwestward to the north line of the Indian Territory at a point nearly 400 miles directly west from Cairo. From Chicago to Leavenworth the line will be practically under one management, as the Southwestern is being equipped and will be operated by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. From Leavenworth southwestward the management of the new road, though a separate company, will doubtless be harmonious with that from Chicago to Leavenworth. Thus within two weeks nearly 400 miles of new tributary roads have been added to the vast ramification of railroads pointing toward Chicago. The southernmost 50 miles of the new Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Road runs perhaps too nearly south to ever constitute a link in any new route to the Pacific coast, but at least 650 miles of this route, *via* the Rock Island, the Southwestern, and the new road just opened, would be available as part of a direct route from Chicago to a connection with the Southern Pacific Railroad somewhere in New Mexico.

The National Bank of Illinois, whose advertisement will be found on the first page, commences business to-day at Nos. 95 and 97 Washington street. Its list of officers and Directors is such as to command the public confidence and respect.

In the money market business continues very quiet, and the supply of money is yet largely in excess of the demand. If there was any demand for money on call loans, it could be had at from 5 to 6 per cent on government bonds as collaterals. On short date paper it is to be had at 8 and 9 per cent.

The only prominent feature in the local markets at present is the rise in the price of wheat, equal to about 10 cents per bushel during the last five or six days. The "cornering" operations of the last two months in this market seem to have got the producers in the way of holding back their grain for such speculative rises, and the consequence is that the stock of grain in the country does not come forward as freely as it would otherwise. It is also now thought that the wheat crop was somewhat over-estimated during the summer.

There was a little more currency going to the country to-day than yesterday, but the movement in general is light yet. Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 75c per $1,000 discount.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 8.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 287 cars wheat; 334 cars corn; 64,300 bu No. 2 do; 145 cars oats; 31,500 bu No. 2 do; 51 cars rye; 113 cars barley. Total (893 cars) 480,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 2,635 bu wheat; 3,530 bu corn; 270 bu oats; 1,330 bu rye; 2,256 bu barley.

There was a large attendance on 'Change to-day, and a higher set of prices all round, with more activity, due to a very liberal demand in most departments. The receipts of grain continued lighter, both here and at the East, than was anticipated, which gives the advantage to holders.

The steamer Alaska arrived at San Francisco last week, from Hong Kong, bringing 44,011 packages of tea, of which 4,434 were consigned to Chicago, 6,785 to Boston, and 32,743 to New York.

An informal meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon (Saturday), at 3½ o'clock, in the committee rooms of the Board of Trade, to consider the proposed revision of the rates which will be submitted to the full Board a week afterwards. It is desirable that the matter should be fully discussed to-morrow, as it may save time hereafter.

The break in the Erie Canal, at Rochester, was repaired this morning, after a delay of a little less than 24 hours.

Highwines were less active, but steady in price, though reported heavy in New York. Sales were reported of 350 brls at 88c; and 50 brls old at 88½c.

Lake freights were less active, owing to the fact that vessel owners would not charter except at ½c advance on yesterday's rates. A total of eight grain charters was reported, which will carry out from this city 18,000 bu wheat; 76,500 bu corn; and 71,000 bu rye. Sail rates to Buffalo were 7½c on wheat; 7c on corn; and asking 5c on oats. Kingston and Oswego rates were quoted at 13c on wheat, and 12c on corn. Through rates to New York were 24c on wheat; 23c on corn; 16c on oats, and 50c per brl on flour. To Boston and Portland rates were 26c on wheat; 25c on corn; and $1.00 per brl on flour.

Provisions were strong, and moderately active, for the season, being in really good demand, both consumptive and speculative. As the winter season approaches operators are canvassing the situation a little more closely than heretofore, and seem disposed to think that present prices of hogs—5c to the grower (not 3c, as misprinted in this morning's issue)—is about as low as can be expected this season, while at current hog prices the packer cannot take hold without an advance in product. These considerations are calling out a good demand from other points, apparently for consumption, and it now seems probable that the stocks at those places have been over-stated, while there is no doubt that the low prices ruling this summer have induced an enormous increase in the consumption. Of course our local speculative operators are quick to follow in the same direction, and the result is an advance to-day of about 12½c per brl on pork, ¼c on lard, and ⅛c per lb on meats. Quite a number of orders were here from other points. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, regular, cash, or seller the month, $12.75; do seller October, $12.87½@13.00; do seller December, $13.00; do seller the year, $12.62½@12.75. Lard, cash or seller the month, 9c; do seller December, 8⅝@8¾c; do seller the year, 8⅜c; summer rendered lard, 8⅜c. Sweet pickled hams at 10½@11c. Dry salted meats (loose) from winter-slaughtered hogs at 5⅛c for shoulders; 6@6¼c for short ribs; 6⅛c for short clear. Boxed meats at 5½c for shoulders; 6¾@6⅞c for short ribs; 7c for short clear. Bacon meats quoted at 6⅞c for shoulders; 7¾c for short ribs, and 7¾@8c for short clear; bacon hams at 13@13c. Mess beef at $12.00; extra mess beef at $13.50; butchers' lots quoted at $9.50@10.00 for mess, and $11.50@12.00 for extra mess. Tallow at 7½@8c, and greases at 5½@6c. Sales were reported of 275 brls mess pork (special brand) at $13.00; 100 brls do at $12.75; 3,000 brls do, seller the month, at $12.75; 500 brls do, seller first half of November, at $13.00; 500 brls do, seller December, at $13.00; 1,000 brls do (last evening) seller the year, at $12.57½; 700 tcs lard at 9c; 250 tcs do, seller the year, at 8⅜c; 500 tcs do, seller January, at 8⅜c; 370 tcs summer lard at 8⅜c; 110,000 lbs shoulders at 5⅛c; 50 boxes do at 5½c; 250 boxes short clear at 7c.

Flour was again in good export demand, and a few sellers were realizing an advance of 15@20c per brl on winter extras and spring grades. The supply of these grades is small. White winters changed hands at a range of $6.00@8.00; spring extras at $4.50@5.75; spring superfines at $3.50@4.50; and winter supers at $5.25. Bran and middlings were dull, with sales of the former at $14.00, and middlings at $18.00, delivered. Sales include the following: White Winter Extras—100 brls "Magnolia" at $7.75; 150 brls "Golden West" at $6.60; 50 brls "Crystal" at $6.50; 50 brls not named at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.00; 55 brls do at $6.25; 500 brls do at $6.00; 1,100 brls on private terms. Spring Extras—1,400 brls on terms not made known; 300 brls not named at $5.75; 50 brls do at $5.40; 100 brls do at $5.25; 200 brls do at $5.00; 75 brls do at $4.60; 187 brls do at $4.50. Spring Superfines—100 brls not named at $4.50; 100 brls do at $3.50. Winter Superfines—50 brls not named at $5.25. Total, 4,667 brls.

Wheat averaged 3½c higher, but was very irregular, and generally weak. The market was nervous all day, in sympathy with New York, from which place the most contradictory quotations were received, though a good export inquiry was noted all day. Foreign markets were reported as firm, with an upward tendency. The market on the Early Board opened at $1.16 seller the month, and advanced to $1.20 when it was rumored that wheat in New York had advanced to $1.50. When this was contradicted, the market fell to $1.18¾ at the opening of 'Change, with so many free sellers, that it soon dropped to $1.18, advanced to $1.18¾, then declined to $1.17 at the close. Seller October sold on 'Change at $1.16½@1.18¼, and seller the year at $1.16@1.17¾. There was very little demand for cash wheat, in the absence of any shipping margin between here and New York, especially as the rates of freight were advanced ½c, but speculative buying was very brisk at different times during the day. A great many operators profess to expect higher prices, saying that the wheat crop is very short, and the market has advanced every day recently under this belief, though the early bulge has in no case been sustained through the session. The same seems to be the case in New York. The majority expect higher prices, but have not faith enough to [illegible] be but a temporary weakness. Hence at the first sign of a slackening they rush in to sell, and cause a break. Winter wheat is more

[illegible]

Corn was 1½@1¾c higher, and moderately active, being quoted 3d per 480 lbs higher in Liverpool, and stronger in New York. This brought out a liberal demand from all classes of buyers, and made our market very strong in the early part of the day, though it weakened subsequently, in sympathy with wheat, while still quoted strong at 60c in New York. The truth is, however, that our market is again fully up to New York prices, leaving so special inducement to ship to that city. Hence the shipping demand to that point was light, but was good on New England account. The short interest covered quite largely in the early part of the day, and a good many purchases were made on country orders for investment; but later some of the most persistent buyers were anxious to sell out. On the Early Board the market opened at 46c, seller the month, with sales of fully 300,000 bu at that figure; then advanced to 46¾c. On 'Change the option opened at 46¾c, improved to 47c, and fell to 46½c at the close. Seller October sold on 'Change at 45¾@46c. Cash No 2 opened at the same price as seller the month, but did not weaken so badly as the option, closing at 46¾c. No. 1 sold at 47c. Rejected closed at 44¾c. [illegible]

Oats were ½c higher, and in active demand, owing to a firmer quotation from New York, and in sympathy with wheat and corn. The shipping demand was not large, but the inquiry for options was a very liberal one. [illegible]

Rye was in active shipping demand, and averaged fully 2c higher, owing to the advance on wheat and corn, which makes rye relatively cheap. There was also a good inquiry for options, and seller the month or seller October sold the same as cash No. 1 or No. 2, which opened at 61c, advanced to 62c, and closed firm at 61@61¼c. [illegible] Total, 90,400 bu.

Barley was in good demand early, and sold ½c higher than yesterday, at 83c for No. 2, and 63¼c and 64c for seller October; but eased off at the close to 62c cash or seller the month, and 63c for seller October. There was not much demand for the lower grades, the activity being mostly speculative. [illegible] Total, 66,200 bu.

There was a good demand for groceries to-day, and for coffees prices were again advanced ¼c ⅌ lb all round. Sugars were also ⅛c ⅌ lb higher on refined grades. Raw descriptions sold at unchanged figures. In side goods no changes of importance occurred. Dry goods met with a large inquiry from the interior, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. In the market for carpetings a very satisfactory business was done, and the views of jobbers were firm at the recent advance. The stocks of choice grades were improving. Boots and shoes were in moderate demand, and held firmly at former quotations. No new features were developed in the drug and chemical market—a fair demand existing at Thursday's ruling prices. Lumber at the yards continues in urgent inquiry on southern account, and for the better grades prices are looking upward. Metals and tinners' stock, nails and iron were fairly active and firm. Timothy seed was in moderate request, with sales at $2.50@2.90. Clover sold at $6.25, and flax, at $1.60 on track. There was only a moderate business doing in oils, the demand being of a light consumptive character, and values were nominally unchanged. Lard oil seems to be working firmer, in sympathy with the raw material. Hides were in light supply, in moderate demand, and steady as previously quoted. The hay trade remains dull, without decided change in values, though the prevalent feeling is by no means firm. The principal inquiry is to supply current local wants, though some small Eastern orders are being received. Butter is in good demand at 8@14c for inferior to common, and at 17@24c for good to strictly choice. Bagging was quiet at yesterday's prices. The cheese market continues firm, under a good demand, at 9@10c for Western, and at 10@11c for New York factory. Coal remains firm at $9.00 for Lackawanna, and at $8.00 for Erie. Eggs were salable at 15@15c. There was a fair demand for beef cattle, and yesterday's prices were sustained, sales making at $1.75@6.00 for inferior to extra. Hogs were dull and weak throughout at a further decline of 10@15c, the market closing heavy at $4.00@4.50.

The New York *Bulletin* says:

"Advices from the hop-growing districts of England and Germany are to the effect that the crops will be far below the average, owing principally to the destruction caused by lice. In this country the hop crop is reported in good condition, and the yield will be large, but it is probable that the yield will not be sufficient for home wants. [illegible]"

[illegible]

"For the seven months of the year, ending July 31, the exports of flour and wheat from San Francisco compare as follows:

[illegible]

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

"We are now being forcibly made aware of the shortness of our wheat crop. Receipts are light, and much of what does come forward is by the growers ordered into store for a future market, not content with present high rates ruling. [illegible]"

LATER.

At the Afternoon Board the market for No. 2 spring wheat was moderately active, but prices were irregular, with opening sales at $1.16¾ for seller the month, advancing to $1.17½, and closing quiet at $1.17. Seller October closed dull at $1.16¾. No. 2 corn was in fair demand, the market closing steady at 46⅞@46¾c seller September. We note sales of 10,000 bu yellow corn at 47¾c. In provisions a fair amount of trading was done, with sales of 900 brls mess pork at $13.00 cash; 160,000 lbs shoulders at 5⅛c, loose; and 800,000 short rib middles at 6⅛c at Ottumwa, Iowa. Three additional charters were reported for corn on through rate.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 8.

The following table shows the daily receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening:

[illegible]

CATTLE—The volume of business transacted to-day exceeded that of any of the half dozen preceding days, there being a very full attendance of the different classes of buyers, and a reasonably active demand from all sources. [illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts so far this week have been 27,397, against 33,348 for the same period last week—an increase of 3,949. The fresh receipts were 7,022, which proved to be a too liberal supply, as Eastern advices were unfavorable, and shippers seemed afraid to take hold. Trade opened slack this morning, holders refusing to grant the concession of 10@15c demanded by buyers, but a little later in the day an easier feeling was developed, and prices shaded off to the extent noted above. At the decline a fair business was transacted, sales making at $4.10@4.50 for common to choice heavy, and at $4.35@4.55 for common to choice light. The market closed dull, with a good many left over.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The sheep trade was active. There was a fair competition between buyers, under which the previous range of prices was sustained, sales making at $1.75@2.25 for common, and at $4.00@4.50 for fair to really choice. Lambs were in demand at $2.00@3.00 per head. We quote the following:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 8.

CARGOES—The attendance of buyers upon the wholesale market to-day was fair, but, as the offerings were small, a light business was transacted, leaving unsold, at 2:30 o'clock, two cargoes. Shingles sold at $2.60, with $4.12½, and pickets were held at $9.00 for 1,000 pieces.

At the close prices ranged as follows:

[illegible]

Following were the ruling rates of freight from the points named to Chicago:

[illegible]

Transactions include the following:

[illegible]

AT THE YARDS.

The demand for choice grades, on Southern account, continues active, and prices tend to a higher range. Common descriptions were only fairly active. We quote as follows:

[illegible]

ON TRACK.

There was a meagre inquiry at former prices. The receipts were small.

[illegible]

SHINGLES—Five shingles or two faches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches. Three dollars per (?) to be added when transferred, which follows the shingles.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 8.

BUTTER—The butter trade was generally reported active to-day, so far as the better grades were concerned, and prices were held with firmness. The poorer sorts continue quiet, and as the supply is large the market lacks strength. [illegible]

BAGGING—There was no change deserving special mention in the general features of the market. [illegible]

BRAN—Sales of 10 tons at $14.00 delivered.

MIDDLINGS—Sales of 10 tons at $18.00 delivered.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Met with a moderate inquiry at former quotations. [illegible]

BROOM CORN—Old grades are in large supply, and, under a better demand, prices are more fully sustained. [illegible]

BEANS—Were in fair inquiry, and held firmly at $1.50@2.75 ⅌ bu, as to quality.

BEESWAX—Sold quite freely at 30@32c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—The demand for cheese continues fair, and the market is strong for all prime goods. The stocks of Western cheese are liberal, but genuine New York factory is in light supply. The following quotations are given: New York factory, 10@11c; Ohio factory, 9@10c; Western factory, 9@10c.

COAL—A strong effort is now being made to advance the price of anthracite coal to $9.50, and, as the market is controlled by the "Association," an early advance may reasonably be looked for. Indeed, the change would have taken place long ago, but for the unusually large stock in store. [illegible]

COFFEES—Were again in good demand, and prices advanced ¼c ⅌ lb all round. [illegible]

CANDLES—Trade was rather quiet at former quotations. [illegible]

COOPERAGE—Following are the prices now current:

[illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business continues good, both the local and interior demand being of a liberal character, and the market exhibits a fair degree of firmness for nearly all goods in the line. [illegible]

FISH—A fairly active demand exists both for lake and salt-water descriptions, and the firmness that has characterized the market for the past fortnight or more shows no signs of abatement. Mackerel and cod have still an advancing tendency, while the stocks in the prices are comparatively firm. We quote:

[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—The supply to-day was large and for grapes and apples prices ruled lower. [illegible]

HAY—The hay market was unchanged in any essential particular. The demand continues small, and the continued liberal receipts serve to keep prices weak and unsettled. [illegible]

HIDES—The market was without visible change, either in prices or in the character of the demand and supply. The following are the current rates: [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—Trade to-day exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and, under more encouraging advices from Wheeling and Pittsburgh, prices ruled a shade firmer. We quote:

[illegible]

LEATHER—Is in steady fair request, and the market rules firm as previously quoted. We repeat our list, as follows:

[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The movement in this market was a fair one, and prices were firm at the following range:

[illegible]

NAILS—Sold to a moderate extent upon the basis of $4.12½ [illegible]

OILS—No change took place in the market for oils. [illegible]

POULTRY AND GAME—The offerings to-day were large, and a lower range of prices was established, with sales of old chickens in coops at $2.50@3.00, and spring chickens at $2.25@2.50. Prairie chickens sold at $3.00@3.25 per dozen.

POTATOES—We quote the market quiet, and prices ranging at $1.50@2.50 per brl; yellow sweet potatoes sold at $5.00@5.50 per brl.

RICE—Following are the quotations now ruling: Carolina, 9¾@10c; Patna, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7½@8c.

SOAPS—We quote the market fairly active at yesterday's quotations: [illegible]

SEEDS—Sales to-day were as follows: [illegible]

SUGARS—We note an advance of ⅛c per lb. on refined grades. Raws were held firmly at previous quotations. [illegible]

SYRUPS—The market for syrups ruled fairly active and quotations were well sustained. [illegible]

SPICES—The demand was meagre at former prices: [illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—[illegible]

SALT—The market continues active, at quotations current for several days past: [illegible]

STARCH—Dealers reported a light inquiry at unchanged prices. [illegible]

TEAS—No new features were developed in this market to-day. Trade was active, and the views of dealers were firm at the appended range of prices: [illegible]

TOBACCO—Genuine firm. We quote: [illegible]

WOOD—There is a steady, fair demand for wood, and the annexed prices are actually being realized: Beech, $7.50; maple, $8.50; hickory, $9.50; slabs, $5.50, delivered.

WOOL—The market for this staple was rather quiet, but prices were firm at the annexed range:

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The dry goods market is quite active, with the jobbing trade especially, and prices generally are firm. [illegible]

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 8.—Cotton quiet; 19c.

MOBILE, Sept. 8.—Cotton firm; 19¼c.

GALVESTON, Sept. 8.—Cotton steady; good ordinary, 17¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—Cotton firmer; sales 4,500 bales good ordinary at 17¼@17½c; low middling, 19@19¼c; middling, 19¾@19¾c; receipts, 670 bales. No exports. Stock, 25,000 bales.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... Sept. 8.

[illegible]

CLEARED .... Sept. 8.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—We note the following engagements: To Buffalo—Schrs D. G. Fort and Lottus, corn at 7c; schr T. Y. Avery, wheat at 8½c; schr Kate Hinchman, rye at 7c; bark Pensaukee, rye at 7c; schr Keller, rye at 7c; schr H. Fitzhugh, corn at 7c. To Boston—Prop Champlain, corn at 21c. To Port Colborne—Schr Pandora, corn at 7½c. From Milwaukee to Buffalo—Schr Light Guard, wheat at 8c.

In the afternoon the schrs Ontario and New Dominion were put in for corn to Kingston at 12½c; and the schr Havana, corn to Oswego on p. t.

DETROIT, Sept. 8.—Grain vessels are scarce and in good demand. [illegible]

Disasters.

The schooner Montmorency is reported ashore at Point Edwards; she is grain loaded.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. E. A. Bassett,

[illegible]

$1,000 Reward.

DR. HUNTER.

[illegible]

Private Matters.

DR. E. D. CLARKE.

[illegible]

Dr. A. G. Olin,

[illegible]

To the Ladies.

MRS. FANNIE H. STEVENS, late of Philadelphia, [illegible]

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Illinois Central.

[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

[illegible]

Michigan Central & Great Western Railway.

[illegible]

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

[illegible]

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS

AND

DEBILITATED,

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Beautifier of the Complexion.

HELMBOLD'S

Extract Sarsaparilla

WILL RADICALLY EXTERMINATE FROM THE SYSTEM SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, FEVER SORES, ULCERS, SORE EYES, SORE LEGS, SORE MOUTH, SORE HEAD, BRONCHITIS, SKIN DISEASES, SALT RHEUM, CANKERS, RUNNINGS FROM THE EAR, WHITE SWELLINGS, TUMORS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, NODES, RICKETS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, NIGHT SWEATS, RASH, TETTER, HUMORS OF ALL KINDS, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL DISEASES THAT HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN THE SYSTEM FOR YEARS.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S

Catawba Grape Pills

The Most Reliable Purgative and Cathartic known—superseding Salts, Magnesia, etc., etc.

[illegible]

THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

Are purely vegetable, being composed of

CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE,

AND

FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB.

[illegible]

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,

[illegible]

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York,

And 104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

[illegible]ams College,

[illegible]lliamstown, Mass.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CELEBRATED

MURRAY

&

LANMAN'S

[illegible]RIDA WATER.

[illegible]ost lasting, agreeable, [illegible]shing of all perfumes, [illegible] the Handkerchief, at [illegible], and in the Bath. For [illegible] all Druggists and Per[illegible]

[illegible]ro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

[illegible]

[illegible]chelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

[illegible]ventors' Exhibition

[illegible]

[illegible]yal Havana Lottery, of Cuba.

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1871.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

The White Stockings Defeat the Mutuals 13 to 10.

Description of the Red Stocking Game—Mutuals and Forest Citys.

The Lexington Races—Longfellow's Condition.

Goldsmith Maid's Fast Time at Cold Springs.

An Offer by Robert Bonner.

Race for the Queen's Cup.

BASE BALL.

WHITE STOCKINGS VS. MUTUALS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Pouring at half-past 8, to-day, the Whites arrived at the Union Grounds, to play the first game of a new series with the Mutuals, who did not put in an appearance until 2 o'clock. The weather could not possibly have been better for ball-playing, and the players being all fully aware of the fact, judging from their lively actions and the wide-awake interest evinced by them through the entire game. They are called in the records of some 3,000 spectators, at 3:15, with Farney Martin, of the Eckfords, as umpire. The betting in betting circles were in the ratio of 100 to 70 in favor of the Mutuals, and pools sold 50 to 35, the New Yorkers being the favorites in most cases. No matter how bad the Mutuals may play, their backers will stick to them, in the first inning the Whites made six earned runs, McAtee being the fortunate person. The Mutuals also scored a run. Sept. 9.—Through an error of judgment of the umpire, in deciding a fly catch during the wind drizzle, the game, as nearly resulted in a blank for both clubs. In the third inning the Whites made 6, one of which was earned by the good batting of McAtee and Pearsy, and whitewashed the Mutuals. The fourth inning increased the Whites' score 3 runs more, and although the Mutuals, the score now showing 9 to 1 in favor of Chicago. The fifth inning added 1 more to the Whites' score, and the Mutuals 1 tallies, none of which were earned, but which were headed by their Western friends. The home stand at 11 o'clock with the score 13 to 10 in favor of the Whites, Pearsy out, and Hodes out. The Whites' score remained 13 to 10 during the last 11 to which they kept until the end of the game, the Mutuals failing to their score, the game closing 13 to 10 in favor of the Whites. The Whites will play here until the end of the season, and the first game for Chicago was the admirable base play of McAtee and Pearsy, the following of which, and batting of Hodes and Sensiba. Daily also deserves special mention for his catching, and Mills played fully up to the mark as catcher, and Peters, Start and Zettlein as usual deserving of praise. The umpiring was not up to a very high standard, and Farney Martin's decisions were not satisfactory, and making two trifling errors against Chicago.

Appended is the score:

THE SCORE.

Chicago.	1ST INN.	2D INN.	3D INN.	4TH INN.	5TH INN.	6TH INN.	7TH INN.	8TH INN.	9TH INN.	TOTAL.
McAtee, 1 b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pearsy, c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hodes, c f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sensiba, r f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daily, 2 b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peters, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Start, s s	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zettlein, 3 b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mills, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Mutuals.	1ST INN.	2D INN.	3D INN.	4TH INN.	5TH INN.	6TH INN.	7TH INN.	8TH INN.	9TH INN.	TOTAL.
Hatfield, 1 b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mills, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mack, c f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allison, r f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hall, 2 b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hatfield, s s	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hall, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hall, 3 b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RUNS SCORED.

	1ST INN.	2D INN.	3D INN.	4TH INN.	5TH INN.	6TH INN.	7TH INN.	8TH INN.	9TH INN.	TOTAL.
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mutuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes.

Umpire, Farney Martin, of Eckfords, Brooklyn.

Scorers, Sept. 8, Mr. Wallace, of the White Stockings; Sept. 9, Mr. Mitchell, of the White Stockings.

The White Stockings left for home this evening, with Peabody and Spalding on board. Olympics of Washington, next Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 12 and 13, between them and the White Stockings.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SOUTH SIDE.

Mary Olsen was charged by Charles Radtke with feloniously entering the house of the latter, No. 1,000 Archer street, and was held in $500 bail to appear before the Criminal Court for trial.

All the old business in the South Side seem to have been brought in yesterday morning, and as they had accumulated for a week or two, the docket was quite full. Justice Morgan had a lot of different items within the last two weeks, as they were each fined at least $20.

Dan Sullivan, a bummer, was arrested for driving without a light on his vehicle. He was fined $5.

—In the afternoon Dolly Washington, a young woman who was charging Wash Washington, her husband, an old negro, on the charge of disorderly conduct, was fined $20 by Justice Morgan, but Justice Bonyon fined them each $50.

—Mary Hamilton, a young woman, now lies in bed, while slightly intoxicated, gives William Brindell something to keep for him, and have that person had after awhile, he came to find it, make it right, and yes, when he went to him and asked him for the article, he refused to do so, upon he had caused the arrest of Prindell. Then the Justice fined the latter $20, and he was obliged to give his money to anybody, and advanced the necessary amount, and served him right. So Prindell was discharged.

On Thursday Patrick Brennan bought a load of hay from Thomas Hogan, and paid him for the same, and with it's weighter's ticket from Dorkmeyer's scales on it, went to Hogan's residence and gave the ticket certified to the following weight: Gross 3,000 pounds, tare 1,000 pounds. Hogan thought it a small jag for the weight, and took it to the City Weighter, who made the figures as 2,000 pounds of hay. Brennan was fined $20, and Hogan also booked after.

Michael O'Connor, was fined $10 for pounding his wife. He lives at 81 West Washington street.

Peter Manion was held in $300 bail for stabbing a man named Hayes, on Twelfth street. The affair took place on Thursday night. Both had started at Hayes, and which got kicked for commencing.

It was yesterday proven that Martin Lear was assaulted in a saloon on Clark street, corner of Ashley, which happened a week ago, and he was arrested and fined $20 and costs.

—The case of James Tullis, charged with assaulting a man on the Sabbath, was continued to the 9th inst.

—Thomas Cahill was fined $10 for being drunk, and having six little children to be sent to the Home for the Friendless.

—Thomas Hogan, at Norton Hall, corner of Halsted and Harrison streets, on Thursday night, was assaulted by a man named Hayes, who was arrested, which shortly after fell off from her, and was run over and killed. She was arrested, and yesterday paid a small fee.

Seven persons were bagged yesterday, for drunkenness, making a total of 20 for the week. Perhaps those people will learn before long that Chicago is not a healthy locality for them.

—Henry Blackstar was arrested by C. E. Wilson, No. 10 Illinois street, for stealing $20 worth of money than he reported. The prosecution being withdrawn, however, the prisoner was allowed to go.

Safe Securities.

The Hon. William Bross, writing for this paper but a short time after a trip on the line of the Chicago, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad says of its bonds in the following terms:

But the most important fact in reference to this road is the character of the men who are behind it, the company the means to build it, so that, when finished, they will stand as high as any road for energy and enterprise in building. Through the means of these men it is proposed to ask for a land grant of every other section for ten miles on either side of the road, and as it runs in a line from and through the Territories of the odd sections of land will be worth from $5 to $10 per acre per mile, the whole being in average of $40 per acre per mile for the entire distance. The bonds will sell for as soon as the line is completed and the trains start to run over it, and will be worked well by

No better security was ever offered to capitalists; no magnificent enterprise ever had a more solid basis for success; and no bonds ever issued, or more competent men could be found to make it a triumphant success.

LAIRD, PARSONS & KNOX, General Agents.

California Sunday Train.

The Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco, and all intermediate points, carrying the great California mail, will leave the Chicago depot, through to-morrow via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, leaving at the regular time of 9 o'clock a. m. Sunday, and arriving at Omaha at 9 p. m. Monday, making close connection with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West.

Through tickets, reading via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and Northwestern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads, will be issued at usual rates.

Announcements.

There will be a meeting of the Cook County and City Republican Central Committee at Room 58, Sherman's block, at 2 o'clock p. m., Saturday, September 9, at 2 o'clock p. m., sharp.

—The Rev. Athanase Coquerel, of Paris, will preach in the Second Unitarian Church, to-morrow morning. Mr. Coquerel is said to be the most eloquent Protestant preacher in France. He is in Paris during the siege, and will probably give some account of those eventful times. He was invited to preach by the Rev. Robert Collyer.

—Mr. J. V. Flagler, the newly appointed colonel of the Chicago Light Artillery, is one of the professional dudes. Mr. Flagler comes to Chicago from Detroit, and although being rich and pleasing, is a few weeks he will give a reception to the members of their younger friends, at different times within the last two weeks, they were each fined at least $20.

Thomas Hogan, yesterday, was arrested for driving without a light on his vehicle. He was fined $5.

—In the afternoon Dolly Washington, a young woman who was charging Wash Washington, her husband, an old negro, on the charge of disorderly conduct, was fined $20 by Justice Morgan, but Justice Bonyon fined them each $50.

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On Thursday Patrick Brennan bought a load of hay from Thomas Hogan, and paid him for the same, and with it's weighter's ticket from Dorkmeyer's scales on it, went to Hogan's residence and gave the ticket certified to the following weight: Gross 3,000 pounds, tare 1,000 pounds. Hogan thought it a small jag for the weight, and took it to the City Weighter, who made the figures as 2,000 pounds of hay. Brennan was fined $20, and Hogan also booked after.

Michael O'Connor, was fined $10 for pounding his wife. He lives at 81 West Washington street.

Peter Manion was held in $300 bail for stabbing a man named Hayes, on Twelfth street. The affair took place on Thursday night. Both had started at Hayes, and which got kicked for commencing.

It was yesterday proven that Martin Lear was assaulted in a saloon on Clark street, corner of Ashley, which happened a week ago, and he was arrested and fined $20 and costs.

—The case of James Tullis, charged with assaulting a man on the Sabbath, was continued to the 9th inst.

—Thomas Cahill was fined $10 for being drunk, and having six little children to be sent to the Home for the Friendless.

—Thomas Hogan, at Norton Hall, corner of Halsted and Harrison streets, on Thursday night, was assaulted by a man named Hayes, who was arrested, which shortly after fell off from her, and was run over and killed. She was arrested, and yesterday paid a small fee.

Seven persons were bagged yesterday, for drunkenness, making a total of 20 for the week. Perhaps those people will learn before long that Chicago is not a healthy locality for them.

—Henry Blackstar was arrested by C. E. Wilson, No. 10 Illinois street, for stealing $20 worth of money than he reported. The prosecution being withdrawn, however, the prisoner was allowed to go.

Safe Securities.

The Hon. William Bross, writing for this paper but a short time after a trip on the line of the Chicago, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad says of its bonds in the following terms:

But the most important fact in reference to this road is the character of the men who are behind it, the company the means to build it, so that, when finished, they will stand as high as any road for energy and enterprise in building. Through the means of these men it is proposed to ask for a land grant of every other section for ten miles on either side of the road, and as it runs in a line from and through the Territories of the odd sections of land will be worth from $5 to $10 per acre per mile, the whole being in average of $40 per acre per mile for the entire distance. The bonds will sell for as soon as the line is completed and the trains start to run over it, and will be worked well by

No better security was ever offered to capitalists; no magnificent enterprise ever had a more solid basis for success; and no bonds ever issued, or more competent men could be found to make it a triumphant success.

LAIRD, PARSONS & KNOX, General Agents.

California Sunday Train.

The Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco, and all intermediate points, carrying the great California mail, will leave the Chicago depot, through to-morrow via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, leaving at the regular time of 9 o'clock a. m. Sunday, and arriving at Omaha at 9 p. m. Monday, making close connection with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West.

Through tickets, reading via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and Northwestern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads, will be issued at usual rates.

Joel McCumber's Patent Last.

Among the many new and important inventions that daily come under our observation, the McCumber Patent Last claims special attention, for it appeals directly to the "understanding," and should, from its peculiar and scientific construction, work an entire revolution in the shape and style of boots and shoes. We have had the pleasure to examine and understand the principal involved in the construction of this last, and find it to be the only one that meets the wants of the people. The McCumber Patent Last can be found at No. 2 Long, 253 and 255 Lake street.

The Docker Brothers' Piano Fortes.

The Docker Brothers, of New York, have long since established their manufactory and its unequaled facilities in the manufacture of that celebrated piano, are enabled to supply the people of this country with the best instrument of the kind in the best condition for most work, when the superb and unequaled tone, touch and finish of these instruments is considered, will not cause to slacken their admiration of him. The pianos have all closed in the rear, and the effect is that the entire force of the pianos will be greater than ever before.

CONCERT NOTE.

The New York Saturday Journal following excellent notice of Miss Mary Mark's first time in Gotham:

Miss Mark's first effort without trouble this time, and the last number of the season. Such tones to the violin I have not often heard. Such tones to the heart I very rarely hear. Such tones to the ear I very often hear. Miss Mark's playing is of the kind that is done by very few. It is not showy, but it is very much done by very few. It is not showy, but it is very much done by very few. It is not showy, but it is very much